# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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## THE LONDON TIMES ON FLIBUSTERING.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF OCTOBER 25.

The English Government is omitting no opportunity of reinforcing the West India squadron, and thus interposing a powerful fleet between this country and the North American continent. This proceeding will, we doubt not, call forth from a large portion of the American press that species of mild and temperate comment in which they delight whenever the conduct of England is in question, and a little political capital is to be manufactured by making her the object of invective and depreciation. We shall be told, no doubt, of the fiendish hatred of England to Republican America, and of the insolent menace behind which she veils her insidious and treacherous designs. Without the slightest wish to reflect in any way on the press which allows itself to be made the vehicle of such statements, or upon the constituencies whose votes are found to be influenced by such calumnies, we wish to point out to the good sense and moderation of the American people the causes which have led us, even in time of war, to increase our squadron in their seas, and may possibly lead us still further in a direction, the first steps toward which we are now most unwillingly taking.

We entreat, then, the American public to believe, notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary with which they are so assiduously plied, that there is no party or body of men in this country that regards them with any other feeling than that of the utmost good will, or would wish for them any other fate than the enjoyment of the utmost public freedom which is consistent with the utmost private liberty and security. We have neither the wish nor the right to intrude our opinion on that form of government which has been established in the United States; but we have, and we claim the right, to take every reasonable precaution against that spirit of unbridled license which the present Government of the United States seems inclined to tolerate.

At this moment North America is in profound peace with the whole world; yet it is not the less true that in her ports are fitting out at this moment piratical fillibustering expeditions, destined to carry war and bloodshed into the dominions of an unoffending neighbor. These expeditions do not receive the sanction of the American Government, are not equipped by its funds, will not be conducted by its officers, but their preparation is nevertheless well known to the President and his Administration, and receives no check from that quarter. This toleration, we are willing to suppose, proceeds from weakness merely, and would be exchanged for vigorous action only that the power to act is utterly wanting. The American people are so free that they will not be controlled by a government of their own creating, and, though laudably eager for the preservation of their own dignity and the assertion of their own rights cannot bring themselves to tolerate an Executive sufficiently strong to compel respect for the rights of foreign nations.

We cannot believe that those who are now engaged in enrolling unhappy men for these desperate and criminal enterprises really contemplate success of a descent upon Ireland, for instance, as probable, or even possible. All they can hope is that the miserable fate sure to attend such wretched adventures may be the means of inflaming the public mind against England and stirring up the passions of the people to a point which might render war inevitable. This consummation it is the duty of the American Government, if it can, to prevent, and as it cannot, of the Government at which such attempts are aimed, by all means to avert. If we can prevent these expeditions from sailing, or intercept them in mid-ocean, we shall have done much towards averting the danger that must arise should they be carried out to their natural development. The course of action we have adopted is bold; but for that very reason we believe it to be prudent and safe.

We are fully aware of the advantage that such a proceeding gives to those ever-active emissaries of discord, who are incessantly employed in every state of the Union in stirring up the feelings of the populace against this country. That which is a mere measure of self-defence against lawless force they will represent as an insult offered to the lawful Government of the country; they will declaim, they will distort; they will exaggerate, but we must not omit to prepare against real dangers because our preparations may be honestly misunderstood or designedly misrepresented.

It is because we see no hope of finding in the United States a Government capable of preventing its citizens from waging private war on their own account against the best friends and truest allies of the great Republic that we are most unwillingly compelled, even in the midst of the great European struggle in which we are engaged, to assume a defensive attitude, in order to trample out the first sparks of this fire and prevent a conflagration which, if once allowed to spread, may cause incalculable misery to the human race. It is the misfortune of the American Republic that she contains within her borders so many desperate and lawless men; it is still more her misfortune that she does not possess an organization sufficiently powerful to crush these criminal attempts. That which she cannot do we are compelled, at least as far as the lawless enterprises directed against ourselves go, to do for her. We cannot wait patiently till these lawless emissaries of insurrection and plunder have set their feet within her Majesty's dominions, and encountered there the resistance which is sure to overwhelm their wild and desperate schemes. We cannot wait till we are placed in the terrible dilemma of either sparing men to whom clemency is cruelty to the human race of which they are the enemies, or of inciting against us the passions of the American people and leading to a disastrous and fratricidal war. We will, if it be possible, prevent the crime that otherwise it would be our duty most severely to punish, and this we do in the name and in the hope of peace.

England has every wish and every interest to remain at peace with America. The immense trade which we carry on with her, the community of language and of blood, the absence of any ground of dispute or subject of rivalry, all plead forcibly in the same direction. How strange that under such circumstances we should be driven to arm merely because it is the will of a portion of the sovereign people to make war upon us, unsupported and unapproved, but also neither prevented nor arrested by the Government! We desire above all things a continuance of peace; but, if itbe the determination of any large portion of the people of the United States to force war upon us we shall know how to meet it and repel it without relaxing for an instant our grip on the throat of the reeling and tottering giant of the North.

But is it for the credit of those free institutions, so often vaunted as all that is wise, perfect and liberal on the face of the earth, that a friendly and kindred nation, ardently desiring peace, should feel itself compelled to stand on the defensive, not because it has any serious dispute with the Government of this free and happy community, but because that Government is unwilling or unable to prevent its citizens from going forth to murder and to plunder in the dominions of an unoffending ally? Are these the garlands with which the tree of freedom ought to be adorned; are these the laurels with which the temples of the goddess should be bound? England has some claim to be called the nursing mother of freedom; and her citizens are free because they know how to obey—how to subordinate their individual wills to that law the supremacy of which constitutes the principal distinction of a civilized community.

*Macaulay's great work.—An enormous subscription.*—Speaking of Macaulay's new volume, the London correspondent of the Liverpool Albion says:

"The first two volumes were published at 32s.—the next two, to be out on the 4th of December, are to be 36s.; but, so far from this increase of price checking the demand, it has seemingly stimulated it, for the subscription is far ahead of the other. The list is looked upon as one of the greatest curiosities of literature—the right sort of literature, significantly called sterling—that has been seen, considering the weight and worth of the commodity, since Moore's Life of Byron. In the Row alone, on the first day, the number reached 5,700. One of the largest houses, the largest next to Longmans themselves, and who have the chief provincial trade—namely, Simpkins—after taking 2,000, wished to take another 1,000, but could not be permitted, though they subsequently obtained an additional 500. This, however, fell short of a West-end librarian, who took 2,700; think of that for a circulating library—upward of £3,000 for a supply of one book! The metropolitan subscription has doubtless, by this time, exceeded 10,000, which, at the lowest possible calculation, would leave a clear profit of £6,000. But then there is the country subscription, amounting to at least half as much more; and assuming the whole subscription to be the means of a moiety of the total sale within the ensuing year, there will be 30,000 copies disposed of in 1856, which is the ratio the learned in these matters reckon. Up to Saturday, 34,000 copies were subscribed for, and the number will probably reach 40,000, so that it will be scarcely possible to publish so early as December 4."

*A Bad Promise Better Broken than Kept.*—My friend Richards, says an Eastern correspondent, was an inveterate chewer of tobacco. To break himself of the habit, he took up another, which was that of making a pledge about once a month that he would never chew another piece. He broke his pledge just as often as he made it. The last time I had seen him he told me he had broken off for good, but now, as I met him, he was taking another chew.

"Why, Richards," says I, "you told me you had given up that habit, but I see you are at it again."

"Yes," he replied, "I have gone to chewing and *left off lying.*"

*The Boy and the Bricks.*—A boy, hearing his father say: "Tis a poor rule that won't work both ways," said, "If father applies this rule in his work, I will test it in my play.

So, setting up a row of bricks three or four inches apart, he tipped over the first, which striking the second, caused it to fall on the third, and so on throughout the whole row, until the bricks all lay prostrate.

"Well," said the boy, "each brick has knocked down the neighbor which stood next to itself; yet I only tipped one. Now I will see if it will raise its neighbors. I will see if this rule works both ways."

He looked in vain to see them rise.

"Here, father," said the boy, "it is a poor rule that will not work both ways. They knock each other down, but are not disposed to help each other up."

"My son," said the father, "bricks and mankind are alike—made of clay, active in knocking down, but never disposed to help each other up. When men fall they love company; but when they rise, they prefer to stand alone, like yonder brick, and see others prostrate and below them.

*Notice for a Schoolmaster.*—The following advertisement in the "Bangor Jeffersonian," speaks well for the "eddecation" in Holeston, a town on the border of Maine, celebrated as the residence of a distinguished school director or two:—

*Notise!!!!—Teachir Wanttid.*—The seule in Holeston bein out of a proceptor (the larst one havin been discharged fur want of incompetiveness.) Noe wun nede aply without tha have the follerin kwalliferkasun, to whit:—Tha must not be agin the modereight uce of licker, koz zum of the skowlers air eddycated to be licker dealer. Naw we dont warnt noboddi witch belongs to no church seen as how that wood pregerdis the mines of the children as menny up hear dont bleeve no sutch thing. He must produce satisfacturre evidens that he is agin ail fannytic aberlishernest wich hev soe oftin destroyed and dizzolve ower glorious unun. Rytin must be tort, and outher hyer branchiz.

Pose Skript.—It is expected that the teacher wil git his health inshoored, in order that there ma bee noe interupshuns ov the skule.

*"A Rowland for an Oliver."*—The following is from an Albany (N. Y.) paper:—"John Van Buren, the other evening, said Gen. Nye was 'bottle-holder for Gov. Seward.' The General says the Argus, in 1848, called him 'bottle-holder for John Van Buren.' He is consoled in this transfer, by the fact that he will not *now* have to pull the cork so often as he did *then*."

[The point of this witticism is, that Seward is a temperance man, and John is—*not*, by a great deal.]

*Extraordinary suicide.*— Sinclair, of Janesville, Wisconsin, having a fortune of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, cut his throat a few days since, for fear of poverty.


# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 15, 1855.


SUPERIOR COURT.—On Monday, the Court took up the case of the contested will of the late John McNeill, (Red,) involving a large amount of property, and were industriously engaged upon it until yesterday at 2 P. M. when it was submitted to the Jury. No less than 9 lawyers were employed, viz: for the will, Messrs. Wm. B. Wright, Hon. W. Winslow, J. G. Shepherd, A. R. Kelly, and Neill McKay; against it, Messrs. J. H. Haughton, David Reid, Jas. Banks, and John A. Spiers. The case was argued by Messrs. Shepherd and McKay for, and Messrs. Haughton and Banks against.

We understand that the case has been a remarkable one for the intelligence and respectability of the numerous witnesses and the Jury, as well as for the signal ability of the counsel; in perfect accordance with all which, was the clear and impartial charge of Judge Ellis. The Jury has not yet agreed.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, shortly after midnight, the kitchen of Mr. Henry Branson was burnt down. The fire had made too much progress before discovery to leave any hope of saving that building, but the dwelling and other buildings were protected by the active exertions of the few who on such occasions work manfully, though discouraged by the apparent indifference of the many who stand by with their hands in their breeches pockets.

We were glad to see the Engines on the ground, in excellent working order, and only needing plenty of water, which is scarce in that neighborhood, to perform all that is expected of them. It is so long since we had seen them exercised in the streets that we feared the companies were disbanded. Nothing should be allowed to interfere with the full and efficient organization of that indispensable department of the town government.

Here are the votes for the different tickets at the late election in New York:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Republicans | 74,769 | |
| Americans | 86,417 | |
| | | 161,186 |
| Hard Democrats | 34,538 | |
| Soft Democrats | 53,135 | |
| | | 87,673 |

In Maryland, the vote was for the American party 35,592, Locofoco 32,780. For the Legislature, Americans 58, Union 16.

*Louisiana Election.*—Wickliffe, Dem., has been elected Governor. The whole Democratic ticket is elected. The State sends one American and three Democratic members to Congress.

*Mississippi Election.*—The Democrats have 4,000 majority in the State on the popular vote.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Literary Board have published a statement of the Fall Distribution of the Common School Fund. It amounts to $90,425 04, being exactly the same as the Spring Distribution.

The following are the total amounts allotted to each county in this section of the State, (one-half of which now and the other half in the Spring.)—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anson, | $2,581 44 | Montgomery, | 1,479 12 |
| Bladen, | 1,925 76 | Moore, | 2,052 52 |
| Brunswick, | 1,428 24 | New Hanover, | 3,416 64 |
| Chatham, | 3,853 20 | Randolph, | 3,642 24 |
| Columbus, | 1,273 92 | Robeson, | 2,559 20 |
| Cumberland, Harnett, | 4,273 82 | Richmend, | 1,904 64 |
| | | Sampson, | 2,954 64 |
| Davidson, | 3,389 52 | Stanly, | 1,523 52 |
| Davie, | 1,679 52 | Stokes, | 2,037 60 |
| Duplin, | 2,666 64 | Wayne, | 2,754 72 |
| Forsythe, | 2,550 48 | Johnston, | 2,846 64 |
| Guilford, | 4,435 20 | | |

THE CROPS.—A letter from a subscriber in Montgomery county says, "Our cotton crops would have been short if they had not been frost bitten; that injured it somewhat. It is nearly all open and picked out. I think the staple is good. We have breadstuffs plenty.

ORANGE SPECIAL COURT.—We are requested to state, that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Orange county will be held on the 2d Monday in December. We are informed that there are a number of witnesses in this and other counties who are interested in knowing this fact. It should have been communicated to them in the usual mode by advertisement; but as that has not been done, we give it *pro bono publico.*

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—Wm. C. Doub, Esq., Editor of the Raleigh Star, offers that establishment for sale. We regret that the publication of its Tri-Weekly issue is suspended for the present, the Weekly being continued.

The Southern Weekly Post, also heretofore published at Raleigh, is discontinued, its proprietor intending to confine himself to the publication of the "Carolina Cultivator."

*Massachusetts Legislature.*—Of the forty members of the Senate last year only eleven are re-elected, the only one from Suffolk being Daniel Warren. Of over four hundred members of the House last year only thirty-eight have been re-elected.—*Boston Traveller.*

We are glad to hear it, for of all the disgraceful Legislatures we ever heard of, the last of Massachusetts was the worst.

*Massachusetts Legislature.*—The House of Representatives will stand as follows: Americans, 160; Whigs, 56; Democrats, 32; Republicans, 66; Liberals, 5—159.

NATIONAL COURTESY.—Gen. Simpson, commander of the British forces in the Crimea, issued an order, on the arrival at his camp of Major Dellafield, Maj. Mordecai and Capt. McClellan, that they should receive from the Commissariat rations for themselves and servants and forage for their horses during their stay in the Crimea.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—We copy in full, in another column, the article from the London Times which has so surprised the public and excited so much feeling.

It is right to add, that the Times is not the organ of the British government; and that its hostility to the United States is no new thing. Other English papers by the last arrival abounded with comments, pro and con, on the same subject. The London Globe, a Ministerial organ, after remarking upon the restraining influence of the good sense of the people on both sides of the Atlantic, as a guaranty against any serious difficulty out of the stoppage of enlistments in this country for the English army, adds,—

"No doubt our squadron on the North American station has lately received reinforcements, but the American people can hardly be ignorant of the real causes which have dictated this step. If they justly claim that the laws of neutrality be respected they cannot deny us a similar right. If unauthorized recruiting be suppressed, there is nothing unreasonable in asking that unauthorized privateering should be prevented. The Americans, like ourselves, must be aware that in their ports at this moment large vessels are in various stages of preparation, equipped openly for the service of Russia and to intercept and annoy our trade. We say nothing of the wild but long-threatened projects for the invasion of Ireland, the open discussion of which hardly a mail fails to report. But it is against these less ambitious enterprises, and not against America, that our squadron is directed. We shall undoubtedly use our strong hand to put them down, but when we do so it is the misguided people who embark in them and not the American nation that will have cause for dissatisfaction. For what we are doing we should cheerfully submit to the verdict of the thinking portion of the American community, who, we feel sure, would be as reluctant as ourselves that any trumped-up pretext should be allowed to peril the alliance between us, which mutual respect and mutual interest should make one of the firmest in the records of history."

It seems to us that both the Times and the Globe manifest a profound ignorance of the real state of things in this country.

Private advices from London represent the whole affair as growing out of a demand by Mr. Buchanan that England should evacuate her Central American possessions, in accordance with the American construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

"This peremptory demand (says a writer) was unfortunately made at the very time Lord Palmerston and his colleagues were triumphant over the fall of Sebastopol—to them a double victory over the Russians and their political opponents at home. Flushed with success, they returned an insolent reply that they would not give way an inch, and would send a force to the American coast that would convince us of the hopelessness of any attempt to take them."

The Liverpool Journal, in a long article, says,

*We apprehend that the ships that have gone off to the West Indies have been fanned by a breeze from Paris.* Lord Palmerston is apparently induced to say ditto to Louis Napoleon; *undertaking in consequence, we suppose, to declare to the people of the United States, that their Territorial history is finished; that they shall neither spread southwards to Mexico, nor northwards to Canada; nor to Cuba, nor to Japan.* Consistent in an English Minister, who was alive when the last French war began; and who knows that within a half century we British have just doubled our possessions. We doubt Louis Napoleon's power to distribute mankind goegraphically; and, at any rate, it seems to us that Lord Palmerston is somewhat too obsequious in undertaking to carry out the Napoleon policy with ships. For, in a war with America, France risks nothing, England everything.

"We are not supposing that war impends—we are but condemning the provocation to war. We consider that these proceedings amount to a provocation, because American public opinion is in a critical condition of confusion—because the South will feel insulted by the display of suspicion—because the logic if not the heart of the North is with Russia in regard to the European war, and because Lord Palmerson indicates, in what he is doing, a want of consideration for the peculiar difficulties of the federal government. We are quite sure that he would act differently, and after a much wiser fashion, if he were not influenced by the French alliance; and we hope that Parliament will soon be re-assembled, to prevent the blundering going any further. An Anglo-French alliance is a splendid fact when formed for the purpose of checking the growth of Russia. *But if these terrible alternatives must be put, rather Russia in the Mediterranean, and no French alliance, than a war between England and America.* The independence of Turkey is scarcely worth that. *Let us beware of secret diplomacy, lest we should drift into this American war."*

The last National Intelligencer is informed on authority which it credits, that "no quarrel has occurred "between the American Administration and Lord Palmerston's Ministry" in relation to the Central American Treaty; that there has been no harsh correspondence on that subject with the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that our Government has made no other "demands" than such as it might properly make, asking the British Government to state definitely its construction of the treaty, to which it has not yet replied. The intimation, therefore, that there is a rupture of relations is not well-founded; nor has there been, as we are informed, any complication of affairs that threatens a rupture."

*Important from Washington.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Com. Paulding has been selected by the Secretary of the Navy as a prudent officer to visit San Juan and Nicaragua with his flag ship Potomac. He was closeted to-day with Mr. Dobbin relative to the course to be pursued by him in that quarter, notwithstanding the avowed innocent objects of the British fleets just dispatched to the West Indies. The movement is regarded here with indignation, if not as incipient to some hostile act. Hence additional orders have been sent to the naval stations to-day by the Navy Department in reference to immediate preparations to meet any emergency. *Rich. Whig.*

REMARKABLE.—The recent census of the city of Mobile shows an equal number, 2,769, of white males and females between the ages of 5 and 18. A wife for every boy and a husband for every girl.

PROSPECTS IN EUROPE.—The very intelligent American in Paris, whose letters we have now and then copied from the National Intelligencer, writes under date of the 25th ult., as follows:—

"The opinion expressed in my recent letters has undergone no change as to the financial and commercial position and prospects of Europe, and I would again recommend to the community in the United States to be cautious and limited in all their operations; for the clouds, instead of dissipating, I think are increasing in blackness, and with the continuance of the war a crisis is inevitable. I see nothing ahead that can possibly arrest it except a peace, and of that there is not at this moment the most distant prospect.

"You will witness strange and startling events and changes in Europe before the ensuing summer, which will convulse more than one throne and shake many of them to their very foundations. If, however, the people of the United States—I mean the financial and trading portions—will only act with proper prudence, I do not see what they will have to fear from these European changes; for of course our Government will not be so mad as to get involved in any way in these troubles, for they should both "bear and forbear," so far as they possibly can do so consistently with national honor, rather than hazard the peaceful relations of the country. There is a most splendid harvest before us, and nothing but our own folly can prevent the ingathering of it."

*N. C. Conference.*—The N. Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church convened this morning in the Court House, and opened with Divine Worship. In the absence of Rev. Bishop Andrews, who is expected to be here this afternoon, Rev. Mr. Nicholson was called to act as Presiding officer, *pro tem.* Rev. Mr. Wyche was appointed Secretary and Rev. Mr. Lewis Assistant Secretary. The Conference proceeded to the appointment of the several standing committees. The attendance appears to be large.

In the course of a motion to appoint a committee to prepare the minutes and superintend their publication, we learned that it is the generally understood conclusion of the Conference to establish a paper here to be called the "North Carolina Christian Advocate," of course under the supervision of the denomination.

The number of Clergymen present is, we learn, about seventy. Many more are expected, and will, no doubt, be present. Bishop Andrews was at Sumterville, S. C., yesterday, and will, no doubt, arrive in the afternoon train on the Manchester Railroad.—*Wil. Journal.*

We find in the Warrenton *News* of the 9th inst., an editorial abstract of the proceedings of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention, which met in the Baptist Church in that town on Wednesday last. On Thursday morning Rev. James McDaniel was re-elected President of the Convention, and the Revs. Wm. H. Jordan, James, and Dr. Hooper were re-elected Vice-Presidents. A proposition to appoint a committee to select delegates to meet other delegates at Augusta, Ga., in May next, for the purpose of uniting upon some plan for the institution of a Southern Theological Seminary of the highest grade, under the joint management and control of the different committees of the Baptist denomination, was adopted unanimously.

*Wilmington Journal.*

*Rockingham Court.*—The Greensboro' *Patriot* of the 9th inst, gives an account of two State cases tried at the term of Rockingham Superior Court, held week before last by Judge Caldwell. Reuben Samuel was indicted for the murder of Reuben Southard, and Jerome B. Vaughan for manslaughter, in killing Randall, a slave.—Samuel killed Southard from a conviction that he was going off with his wife in the night time for improper purposes. The Judge charged that nothing short of actual adultery with the wife would extenuate the prisoner's case to manslaughter, and that if the jury believed the testimony the prisoner was guilty of murder. The jury found him guilty of murder.

In the case of Mr. Vaughan, it appeared that the negro Randall had insolently refused the prisoner the use of a pitcher to get a drink from a spring at Camp Meeting, with the remark "guess you'll wait till I get some." A little girl came to the spring with a pitcher, which Mr. Vaughan got from her. The negro still more insultingly said to Mr. Vaughan, "I thought you'd wait," upon which Mr. Vaughan struck him on the head with the small pitcher which fractured his scull and may have caused his death. The negro died on Tuesday. It was in evidence that another person struck the negro several blows on the head on Sunday afternoon—the same day when Mr. Vaughan struck him with the pitcher. The fellow was notorious for a bad, impudent character, and his conduct on this particular occasion, had been particularly offensive. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

*Wil. Journal.*

## COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

IN MEMORY

OF OUR LITTLE BROTHER THAT DIED.

Dear, gentle little one!
The star of thy young life hath set
Ere yet the shadow of a sorrow's cloud
Had veiled its soft pure radiance!
It gently sank to rest into eternity,
Like some sweet little evening star,
That goeth calmly down to sleep
Upon its far off ocean pillow.

No storm had tossed thy little bark:
No trouble-crested wave had toppled o'er
Its prow, but peacefully it glided down
The streamlet of thine infant life,
And sailed so lightly out upon the misty sea
Of death, we scarce did note the change,
Until the veiling fog, no mortal eye hath pierced,
Closed darkly round its tiny sail.

Sweet little one!
The fragrant blossom of thy childish life
Had just but opened in the early Spring,
To close again when scarce thy boyhood's sun
Had shone upon its petals, and ere yet that sun
Had kissed away the dew-drop gems
Of innocence that sparkled on its leaves.

"We shall go home to our Father's house,
To our Father's house in the skies,
Where the hope of our souls shall have no blight,
Our love no broken ties.

"We shall roam on the banks of the stream of peace,
And bathe in its blissful tide;
And one of the joys of our heaven shall be
*The little boy that died.*"

A LADY WHO WAS PRESENT AT THE BATTLE OF SARATOGA.

*From the Troy Whig.*

Mrs. Margaret Martin, who is stopping at the residence of her grandson, in this city, is 98 years of age. She is one of the few remarkable women of the Revolution who took part in the memorable occurrences of the struggle for American Independence. Her husband, Gilbert Martin, was a sergeant in the army of Gates, and was engaged in the battle of Saratoga. Mrs Martin, then a very young man, was on the field during both struggles constituting this battle and terminating in the defeat of the splendid army which Burgoyne had transported with such immense labor and expense from Canada, confidently anticipating that he would be able with it to divide the army of the patriots and secure Sir Henry Clinton in possession of the southern line of defences.

Mrs. Martin represents the struggle as most terrific. She says that toward evening, when Burgoyne, maddened by the consciousness that all his splendid schemes were about to be defeated, directed his whole reserve and cavalry force upon the feeble army of the patriots, the contestants stood within half-musket range of each other, and poured in their deadly volleys, while files on either side fell in their tracks, and still neither gave one inch.

Toward evening Mr. Martin was wounded in the shoulder, and while his wife was in the act of affixing a bandage she herself was wounded in the hand. "Gilbert sprang up like a chafed lion. 'Peggy,' said he, 'I'll go and teach those cowardly fellows better manners than to shoot at a woman; and I saw him no more till the fight was over."

Of such material were the men and women of the Revolution.

We can readily imagine that the field of Saratoga was a strange place for those of the "softer sex." Mrs. Martin, however, has evidecently been a woman of uncommon energy of charater. Her frame still exhibits evidences of strength, and her eye sparkles as she recounts the deeds of that glorious day, or speaks of "that coward Gates who staid safe and sound all day in his tent, and cared not for the men who were falling like sheaves in the harvest.

One by one the survivors and landmarks of the Revolution are fading away.

*A Young Tobacco Chewer Cured.*—On board ship one day, we were stowing away the hammocks, when one of the boys came with his hammock on his shoulder, and as he passed, the first lieutenant perceived that he had a quid of tobacco in his mouth.

"What have you got there?" asked the lieutenant, "a gum boil? Your cheek is much swollen." "No sir," replied the boy, "there's nothing at all the matter." "O! there must be; perhaps it is a bad tooth. Open your mouth and let me see."

Very reluctantly the boy opened his mouth, which contained a large roll of tobacco-leaf. "I see, I see," said the lieutenant, "poor fellow! how you must suffer! Your mouth wants overhauling, and your teeth cleaning. I wish we had a dentist on board; but, as we have not, I will operate as well as I can. Send the armorer up here with his tongs." When the armorer made his appearance with his big tongs, the boy was compelled to open his mouth, while the tobacco was extracted with this rough instrument.

"There now," said the lieutenant; "I'm sure that you must feel better already. You never could have any appetite with such stuff in your mouth. Now, captain of the after-guard, bring a piece of old canvass and sand, and clean his teeth nicely."

The captain of the after-guard came forward, and grinning from ear to ear, put the boy's head between his knees, and scrubbed his teeth well with canvass and sand for two or three minutes.

"There, that will do," said the lieutenant. "Now, my little fellow, take some water and rinse out your mouth, and you will enjoy your breakfast. It was impossible for you to have eaten anything with your mouth in such a filthy condition. When you are troubled in the same way again, come to me, and I will be your dentist." The lad was completely cured, by the ridicule of this occurrence, of the habit of tobacco-chewing.

*Captain Marryatt.*

## MARRIED,

In Greensborough, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. C. K. Caldwell, Mr. ROB'T CALDWELL, Sr., to Miss MARY CLANCY, formerly of Hillsboro'.

## DIED,

In Hillsborough, on the 31st ult., the Rev. JAMES BOGARDUS DONNELLY, Rector of St. Matthew's Church, aged 32 years. He was a native of Catskill, N. Y.

In Marion, Ala., on the 28th ult., Miss NANCY Y. HOUZE, in the 56th year of her age. Miss Houze was a native of Franklin county, in this State.

In Alamance county, on the 29th ult., Mr. SAMUEL TATE, Sr., aged about 75 years.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Nov. 15.—Str. Flora McDonald, with two boats in tow, with goods for G W Williams & Co, J Huske, J D Williams, S J Hinsdale, Rockfish Co, D Murphy, A A McKethan, C G Wright, A A Brooksbanks, Worth & Utley, Murchison, Reid & Co, J R Murchison, J M Worth & Co, W O Smith, D Hackney & Son, G W Johnson & Co, Robbins & Chilcut, W C Pegournett, Union Co, Hauser & Wilson, A E Welfare, G Riley, J M Johnson & Rich, Mason & Armfield, R T Long, S L Gilmer, J Cowles, sr, E Hinton, C Harmson & Co, Tomlinson, English & Co, F Fries, R G Lindsay, Banks' Line. Nov. 15.—Str. Brothers, with goods for R Jones, E W Willkings, J A Pemberton, G W Williams & Co, C Banks, J Jenkins, M McKinnon, J J & R Gilchrist, E H Wharton, J Kyle, G Brandt, Geo McNeill, S Lyons, E Glover.

## PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 12.—Schrs Emily and Marine fm N York. 13.—Schr. Lilly fm New York, David Faust from Philad. Vermont from Boston, Mary Abigail from Little River, Laura fm Lockwwood's Folly.


*Boots, Shoes and Ready-Made Clothing.*

A FRESH supply of the above articles just received and for sale by H. & E. J. LILLY.
Nov. 5. 1-3w

## WANTED.

A PRINCIPAL for Floral College for the next year. A married gentleman, whose lady would act as Governess in the Institution, would be preferred.

Also, a Lady to assist in the Literary Department.

Applicants for the above named places must furnish undoubted testimonials of qualification. Particulars will be given by corresponding with either of the undersigned committee.

JNO. GILCHRIST,
JNO. L. FAIRLEY,
M. C. McNAIR,
Committee.

Gilopolis P. O., Robeson, Nov. 7, 1855. 52*3t

## COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GREENSBORO', Nov. 5th, 1855.

*Messrs. Editors:*—This morning I visited the battle ground of Guilford Court House.

I was fortunate in securing the company of E. W. Caruthers, D. D., a gentleman who has already illustrated the patriotic valor of North Carolina's sons, in two publications which are familiar to all your readers, and who is now devoting his time to a History of the Battle of Guilford, a Battle which Col. Benton, in his "Thirty Years in the Senate of the U. S.," justly ranks among the decisive battles of the Revolution, and which has been so considered by the Historians of that War.

A ride of 5 miles over the road leading from Greensborough to New Garden Meeting House and beyond to Salem, brought us to "*Martinville*," the former site of Guilford Court House. Not a vestige of the old Court House is to be seen, though its site is still pointed out on the west side of the road. Near it are several stone chimneys which indicate where the village once stood. On the east side of the road, nearly opposite these chimneys, there is still standing the Homestead and store of the Lindsays of a former generation, but which hitherto the present owners have refused to sell. Long may those buildings stand—long may they remain in possession of the present owners and their descendants.

From this point you have a commanding view of that portion of the ground on which the battle closed.

But I prefer conducting you to where it commenced.

From Martinville, in the road towards Salem, you immediately descend a steep hill, at the bottom of which is a deep ravine down which murmurs a gentle stream shaded by alder and other kinds of undergrowth. On crossing this stream you immediately ascend a long sloping hill.—From Martinville to near the top of this hill, the land is cleared for about half a mile on both sides of the road, and the brow of the hill is a little over half a mile from Martinville. At this point, the brow of the hill, the road enters a dense oak forest, and passes through it for about 500 yards. For the latter 200 yards the road gradually begins to descend another hill, so that when you emerge from the forest you have a fine commanding view of a descending open country for about a mile ahead, and cleared about a mile in width. Standing at the north-west edge of the forest, you can see in the distance the Salem road, down which the British marched to the scene of carnage, March 15th, 1781.

It was in the north-west edge of this forest, that the North Carolina raw militia were planted, with their faces towards Salem. A worm fence in front enclosed the cleared fields through which the British marched—to the assault.

About 500 yards in the rear lay the Virginia Militia; and in their rear, on the brow of the hill in sight of Martinville, stood the Maryland and Virginia Continentals, under Huger and Williams and Lee's Legion and Col. Washington's Cavalry.

The position selected by Gen. Greene, and the disposition of his men, have always been approved by military men—with the exception of the fact, that he placed raw recruits—men who had never smelt gunpowder—men who had not been mustered into service two weeks—in the front line, to bear the brunt of the first onset of veteran troops.

Greene's army consisted of Huger's brigade of Virginia continentals, 778; Williams's Maryland and Delaware brigade, 630; Lee's legion, 82; continental regulars, 1490; North Carolina militia, 1060; Virginia militia, 1693; Washington's dragoons, 86; Lee's dragoons, 75; and 161 cavalry. In all, 4243 men.

The British forces consisted of the "German Regiment," the 71st or Frazer Highlanders, 33d Regiment, 2d Battalion of Guards, and German Yagers and Cavalry. In all about 2500 men.

It forms no part of my design to attempt a description of the feats of valor performed on this memorable battle field, where both Cornwallis and Greene gathered fresh laurels, where the fiery Tarleton and brave Webster found foemen worthy of their steel in the daring Lee and gallant Col Washington. But, standing in the edge of the forest, where the raw recruits, the North Carolina Militia, stood on that eventful day, I could not help feeling, that Greene gathered his laurels at the expense of the valor and fame of the sons of the old North State.

To plant untrained soldiers in a position where they could have a full view for at least a mile, of the advancing army, as it approached in "all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war,' whilst they had to remain impassive, immovable lookers on, without the power to do aught to stir the blood and make it course freely through their arteries and hearts, and move them on to valiant deeds, was demanding more from human nature than most Generals would have required.

The Americans knew the reputation and fame of the troops that were slowly and determinedly approaching their lines. They knew, for instance, the fame of the 71st, or Frazer Highlanders.—a regiment that had distinguished itself at Louisburg in the French war—a regiment of which Gen. Wolfe had said, "Amherst's and the *highlanders* alone, by the soldierlike and cool manner they were formed in, would undoubtedly have beaten back the whole Canadian army, if they had ventured to attack them,"—and who, in company with the Welsh Fusiliers, were the first to scale the heights of Abraham, under the eye of the intrepid Wolfe, made a charge that defeated Montcalm, and gained for the regiment a wide world fame.

The same regiment did signal execution at the battle of Trenton, and attracted the notice of Gen. Washington. On one occasion, when Lieut. Col. Maitland of the 71st, was in company with Gen. Washington, he jocularly told him, that to enable him to distinguish and do justice to the valor of this corps, his men would in future wear a red feather in their bonnets, which they continued to do till the conclusion of the war.

At the battle of Camden, the 71st and Welsh Fusiliers made that terrible charge which broke the centre of Gen. Gates's army, resulting in his defeat; and they signalized themselves in the neighborhood of Savannah, and had pursued Gen. Greene across the Catawba, Yadkin, and Dan Rivers, anxious to bring him to a pitched battle. Such was now about to take place.

In this regiment alone, which advanced upon the North Carolina militia, five of the officers lived to attain the rank of Lieut. General in the British service, one a General, two Colonels, three Lieut. Colonels, and some Majors. This is strong evidence of the mettle against which the militia had to contend.

And yet this same regiment, when under the command of Tarleton, at the battle of the Cowpens, after having broke through the centre, and when left unsupported and pressed on all sides, did what Stewart says no other Highland regiment ever did, "Run from an enemy." Ramsey casts the blame on Tarleton, and Stewart says the officers and men petitioned Cornwallis never to suffer Tarleton to command them again, which he promised, and in the battle of Guilford they were led by Gen. Leslie.

I have been led to this digression because it seems fashionable for all our modern authors, following in the wake of Johnson in his Life of Greene, to speak of the "*cowardly North Carolina militia*," and assign their conduct as the cause of Greene's defeat. Even my distinguished friend, Dr. Caruthers, in his life of Caldwell, I am sorry to say chimes in with this sentiment, when at the same time his book contains evidence, that the North Carolina militia obeyed instructions by firing "twice and retiring."

This view of the case is strengthened by a letter from Capt. Dugald Stewart of the 71st regiment, dated Ballachelish, Argyleshire, Scotland, Oct. 25th, 1825, where he says,

"In the advance we received a very deadly fire from their marksmen *lying on the ground behind a* RAIL FENCE! *One half of the Highlanders dropped on that spot.* There ought to be a pretty large tumulus where our men (71st) were buried."

[See Caruthers' Life of Caldwell, page 227.]

And the same author, page 226, says,

"It is also known that a great many of the British were buried in that field, and near the place where their *front line was when the first fire was given.* Of this there is no doubt, for it is well attested by people in the neighborhood, who were on the ground the next day after the battle, and saw them *burying their dead.*"

Again, Brown, in his "History of the Highland Clans," speaking in reference to the 71st regiment at Guilford says,—

"The Americans, covered by the fence in their front, *reserved their fire till the British were within thirty or forty paces, at which distance they opened a most destructive fire, which annihilated nearly* ONE THIRD *of Col. Webster's brigade.*"

The 71st regiment formed the right of the British army, and Webster's brigade the left.

The North Carolina Militia alone formed the front line of the American Army. They alone met the British Veterans flushed with previous victories—annihilated *one-third* of Webster's Brigade and *one-half* of the 71st or Frazer Highlanders—and yet their memories are held up to execration as disgraced cowards by Lossing and Johnson—and what is more unkind still, by the Historians of our own State.

Standing here, where the defenders of the State—I may add, the defenders of the entire Southern States—stood; impartially reviewing their conduct on that eventful day, in the light of the circumstances suggested, the wonder to my mind is, that they did so much, rather than they did not do more.

They had been taken from their fields and firesides within the week. They had no distinguished North Carolinian at their head, whom they could implicity obey or follow. Neither Graham, Davidson, or Davie, was present. Ramsey says, the front line gave way—not that it ran away. The very design of the battle shows they were to give way—they were not expected to fight the entire battle—the residue of the troops was intended to have some share in deciding the fate of the day. Ramsey blames the imprudence of a Colonel, for the front line giving way, "who called out to an officer at some distance that he would be surrounded;" and remarks, "that as one good officer can mend the face of affairs, so the misconduct of a bad one may injure a whole army." And yet the remark of the Colonel was not without cause, for both Webster and Tarleton were exerting themselves to outflank and surround the Americans, and according to Marshall in his Life of Washington, they were successful.

Having viewed the ground where the first shock of the contending armies was felt, we turned our faces towards Martinville. On the way Dr. Caruthers pointed out in the forest of oaks, Trees with which are associated the names and deeds of resolute and heroic men. On emerging from the woods we caught a view of the site of the old Court House. On the west side of the road, on the hillside, the British sleep the sleep of death. On the east, quietly repose the American dead. Over their remains stand a few majestic oaks, whose wide spreading branches and heavy foliage, attest alike their vigor and their age. Close by can be seen the trunks of stalwart trees, which returning Spring has ceased to renovate with strength or vigor. But they yet linger on, blighted though they be, and serve to point strangers to where the thickest of the fight took place, where the last stand was made, in behalf of North Carolina's altars and her fires by those brave men whose names can never die. On the opposite side of the road can be seen the willows emerging above the rank undergrowth near the little stream that murmurs down the vale, clear and limpid as if its color never had been darkened by the blood of man.

| | |
|---|---|
| The loss of the British in the Battle of Guilford C. House was | 600 |
| American loss, | 372 |

And though the British kept the field, yet such was the crippled condition of Cornwallis, that he immediately retreated to Cross Creek and Wilmington, at which latter place Major Craig was in command.

The consequences of this battle in behalf of American liberty, have always ranked high. Marshall says, that previous to the return of Greene from Virginia to North Carolina, as many as seven companies were raised by the British in one day; and already the royalists began to embody themselves on Haw River in numbers.

The battle of Guilford checked the rising spirit in behalf of the mother country. It was the first decided check Cornwallis had had since he took command of the Southern Army. Charleston and Savannah had succumbed before him. Georgia and South Carolina were invested with the British under Rawdon. Arnold was in full force in Virginia; and it but needed success to crown the arms of Cornwallis in North Carolina, to make them feel that the British Lion was all powerful at the South, as he had been at the North on the termination of the campaign of 1780.

The battle of Guilford secured a reaction. Soon Rawdon was defeated at the South, and Clinton at the North; and in six months after the nominal victory of Cornwallis at Guilford Court House, he surrendered his whole army to Gen'l Washington at Yorktown—which surrender led to a permanent and lasting peace.

In writing this letter I have not had an opportunity of referring to either of the standard British Historians of the American War—I mean Stedman, Tarleton, or McKenzie's Strictures; but from my recollection of them, I feel assured they do not contradict Stewart or Brown. And when upon the battle-field, I was informed that the Historian Bancroft had very recently surveyed it in company of Gov. Swain, I regretted I had not been present. But felt reconciled, when I remembered that *Gov. Swain was there*, able and willing to point out where half of the 71st Regiment fell, and the opposite field where one-third of Webster's Brigade fell, beneath the rifle of the hitherto much traduced North Carolina Militia.

While traversing the ground to obtain a correct idea of the locality where Washington made his awful charge, and where Gunby repelled the daring Webster—where Tarleton endeavored to turn the American lines—the positions occupied by the two commanding Generals, and the points at which each General was nearly captured—I thought of the dead—the brave dead—who slept beneath the battle-field their valor had immortalized; and then of the lonely grave of the lamented Col. Webster, who lies in a cluster of pines on the Bellfont Estate in Bladen County—sympathy overcame the ardor with which I commenced the search, and I felt a melancholy pleasure in watching the thickening of the gathering gloomy clouds, that hung o'er the battle-field, and I turned away with feelings that acutely sympathized with the solemn gloom and grandeur of a sunless sky, on a bleak and damp November day.

So ends my trip to Greensborough, but so cannot end the pleasant ideas and impressions, now forever associated and connected with her generous citizens and beautiful town,—ideas penned while there, but which, owing to the detention of my baggage in Raleigh, have never in their *original form* come into your hands. B.

## A VICTIM OF MIRTHFULNESS.

CONFIDENTIAL DISCLOSURES OF AN OLD MAID.

I may safely say that the organ of mirthfulness has been the cause of most of the misfortunes of my life. While still a small child, I exhibited the propensity of laughing at anything which struck me as being ludicrous, no matter where, when, or how it was.

At one time, I went to a funeral with my mother. It was the funeral of a young lady who was very much beloved, and of course lamented. Every one was in tears when, on turning towards a window, I saw two men sitting, one of whom was noted for his length of nose, the other because he had none. It was too much for my risibles—I choked, coughed, and sneezed—but it would not do; laugh I must, and laugh I did. Suddenly a shadow fell across my eyes, and a fleshly protuberance resembling a barbed hook, travelled some distance across my nose, and I heard these words pronounced in my ear;

"Child, you may be the next victim to the fell destroyer."

This completed my overthrow, and my mother shaking me violently by the shoulders, took me home, declaring that I never should go anywhere again till I knew how to behave myself.

When I went to school, the same fate followed me. I received more reprimands and more punishments than any other six pupils. Once when my teacher had been scolding me, and was just pronouncing pardon, I looked up and perceived the remains of a pinch of snuff adhering to the end of his nose. Then, alas! woe was me that day.

When our committee came into school I was always watching my master's great hands and feet, and the awkward way he had of rolling his eyes and hanging out his tongue; and many are the scoldings I received over the school's back. I laughed my way from girlhood to maidenhood. At length there came a time to me, as there comes to all, when I was in love.

Edward Payson was a youth whom any lady might be proud to love. He was gentle and kind, and for a time I was able to control my laughing genius while with him. My parents really hoped that I had begun to improve.

One evening he was unusually sober, I unusually gay. He wished to converse soberly; I would not, and tried to prevent him from doing so. The more sober and grave he became, the higher my spirits rose, till at length I was above the earth—in the clouds dancing about in the broad expanse of air. I leaped from one airy castle to another, till at length my lover, tired, and no doubt disgusted, said:

"Amelia," in a husky voice, "I had hoped that you were the one to control my destinies, one who would be my companion through life's thick maze—a friend—a wife. But I see my mistake. I am friendless and alone, and must remain so. Forgive me for thinking to tame your wild, free spirit. You have said it is useless. I believe it. Farewell! hereafter we meet but as friends."

I was amazed—thunderstruck—but he was gone. I often met him afterwards, but he was reserved, and I was always gay and trivial in his presence. Oh, woman, thou art an enigma! When thou feelest most deeply, thou seemest most gay! When thou lovest most, thou seemest to scorn!

Then came another lover, light-headed as myself. He was always joking, always gay. People said:—"What a match!" and looked upon the thing as settled. One evening he came to me with a very solemn countenance, and said:

"Amelia, I have an idea in my head."

"Don't it feel funny?" said I; which so frightened the poor man, that he was unable to finish. In like manner I have stopped two others' confessions. Thus you see that my propensity for making fun has made me what I am—a lonely old maid. I have not mourned my flesh off, on account of it, however, but on the contrary, I have "laughed and grown fat."

But still if some machine could be invented to keep my countenance while I listen to another declaration, I would be most happy to receive both the machine and the declaration.

*Short Sessions.*—*A Farmer's Speech.*—The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald brings in a seasonable anecdote, founded on a resolution for adjournment in the Legislature of that State—a resolution which is invariably found to be a waste of time. The incident is related to show the excellent practical sense of Mr. Leverett Johnson, a member of the House:

"The incident occurred in the session of 1837-'38, Mr. Johnson then being a new member. Some four weeks of the session had expired, when a member offered a resolution that the Legislature should adjourn some time in the month of February ensuing. The resolution elicited warm discussion, and had pretty much used up a whole forenoon, when Mr. Johnson rose for the first and perhaps the only time. He said, in substance, that he was a practical farmer; that it was not customary for farmers when they went into their fields to sit down upon the plough-tail and spend the day in deciding *when* they would *go home;* but they set about their work, and when that was *done* they went *home.* He added that he thought the House had better follow the example of the farmer, *and do up their work* and then *go home,* and not waste any more time in the present useless discussion. These views met with the entire concurrence of the body, and nothing more was said of going home until the business was done."

The New York Times, in some speculation on future movements for the Presideney thinks the Soft wing of the Democracy will not be recognised at the National Convention next year. It reasons thus.

"Last year the Softs numbered 156,000; this year they will barely reach 100,000. The Hards then counted but 30,000; now they will have over 70,000. The Hards have more than doubled their strength, while the Softs have lost thirty per cent. It is not difficult to foresee the result of all this. The South will naturally sympathize most warmly with the Hards; and this demonstration of their increasing power will very considerably strengthen the bond of political brotherhood. Prince John will knock at the doors of the National Convention in vain. Neither his principles nor his votes will give him admission. The Hards will get their seats at Cincinnati."

*Horrors of War.*—Within a radius of five miles around Sebastopol, it is supposed that more blood has been spilt, more lives sacrificed, and more misery inflicted, within a year, than on any other equal extent of the earth's surface in the same time since days of Noah's flood.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

TABLE TRAITS WITH SOMETHING ON THEM. By Dr. Doran. *New York*—Redfield.

Dr. Doran's anecdotical books are so lively, entertaining and full of information, that we are glad to see that Mr. Redfield is continuing their republication. The volume on "Habits and Men," recently reprinted, was highly amusing, but the "Table Traits" will afford even more entertainment. The author must be an indefatigable reader with a vast library at command, and must be gifted with a remarkably retentive memory, to bring together such a rich collection of facts and incidents illustrative of the eating and drinking peculiarities of individuals and nations in all ages of the world. We extract a few paragraphs which may serve to whet the appetite for a full feast of Dr. Doran's good things:—

A WATER LAWYER AND WATER DIVINE.

"The late Vice-Chancellor of England, Sir Lancelotte Shadwell, was as indefatigable a bather as the monk noticed by Bede. Every morning throughout the year, during his residence at Barnes Elms, he might be seen wrestling joyously with the Thames. It is said that, on one occasion, a party, in urgent need of an injunction, after looking for the Judge in a hundred places where he was not to be found, at length took boat, and encountered him as he was swimming in the river. There he is said to have heard the case, listening to the details as the astonished applicants read them, and now and then performing a frolicksome "summersault," when they paused for want of breath. The injunction was granted, it is said; after which the applicants left the Judge to continue his favorite aquatic sports by himself.

"If the late amiable and able Vice-Chancellor was a water-lawyer, so was the late Archdeacon Singleton a water-divine. When tutor to the young Lords Percy, he, and the eldest of the sons of the then Duke of Northumberland,—Hugh, Earl Percy, being expert swimmers, and often, by their achievements excited the admiration of less daring venturers. The Archdeacon was accustomed to float away for miles from Sion, depending upon the tide to float him back again. At first, many a boatman looked inquiringly at the motionless body floating on with the stream; but when he was better known, his appearance thus excited no more surprise than if he had been in an outrigger, calmly taking a pull before the hour of dinner." p. 23.

COURAGE AND RELIGION OF A GERMAN GENERAL.

"There is a story told in connection with the great Frederick which is a good table trait in its way. Joachim Von Ziethen was one of the bravest of the generals who stood by Frederick the Great, in victory or defeat. He was the son of a poor gentleman, and had little education save what he could pick up in barracks, camps and battle fields, in all of which he figured in early youth. If his head was not over-ballasted with learning, his heart was well freighted with that love for God of which some portion, as the dismissed lecturer on Ecclesiastical History in King's College tells us is in almost every individual without exception and forms the sheet anchor which shall enable him to ride through the storms which keep him from his desired haven of rest. He became the terror of the foes of Prussia; but among his comrades he was known only as "good Father Ziethen." He was remarkable for his swiftness at once of resolve and execution, and in remembrance as well as illustration thereof, a sudden surprise is spoken of by astonished Prussian as "falling on one like Ziethen from an ambush."

"Now, old Ziethen, after the triumph achieved in the Seven Years' War, was always a welcome guest at the table of Frederick the Second. His place was ever by the side of the royal master, whose cause he had more than once saved from ruin; and he only sat lower at the table when there happened to be present some foreign royal mediocrity, illustriously obscure.

"On one occasion he received a command to dine with the King on Good Friday. Ziethen sent a message to his sovereign, stating that it was impossible for him to wait on his Majesty, inasmuch as that he made a point of never omitting to take sacrament on that day, and of always spending the subsequent portion of the day in private meditation.

"A week elapsed before the scrupulous old soldier was again invited to the royal dinner table. At length he appeared in his old place, and merry were the guests, the King himself setting an example of uproarious hilarity. The fun was running fast and furious—it was at its very loudest, when Frederick, turning to Ziethen, smacked him familiarly on the back, and exclaimed "Well grave old Ziethen; how did the supper of Good Friday agree with your sanctimonious stomach? Have you properly digested the veritable body and blood?" At this blasphemy, and amid the thunders of pealing laughter, the saluting artillery of the delighted guests, Ziethen leaped to his feet, and after shaking his grey hairs with indignation and silencing the revellers with a cry as though they had been dogs, he turned to the godless master of the realm, and said—words, if not precisely these, certainly and exactly this effect:—

"I shun no danger;—your Majesty knows it. My life has always been ready for sacrifice when my country and the throne required it. What I was, that I am; and my head I would place on the block this moment, if the striking of it off could purchase happiness for my king. But there is one who is greater than I, or any one here; and He is a greater Sovereign than you who mock Him here from the throne in Berlin. He it is whose precious blood was shed for the salvation of all mankind. On Him, that Holy One, my faith reposes; He is my consoler in life, my hope in presence of death; and I will not suffer His name to be derided and attacked when I am by, and have voice to protest against it. Sir, if your soldiers had not been firm in this faith, they would not have gained victories for you. If you mock the faith, and jeer at those who cling to it, you only lend a hand to bring yourself and the state to ruin. After a pause he added, looking the while at the mute King; "What I have spoken is God's truth; receive it graciously."

"Frederick was the patron of Voltaire, who had dared to say at his own table that what it had taken God and the twelve Apostles to build up, one man (Voltaire) would destroy. But Frederic was now, for the moment, more deeply moved by what had been uttered by the unphilosophical Ziethen than by anything that had ever fallen from the brilliant but irreligious Voltaire. He rose, flung his left arm over Ziethen's shoulder, offered his right hand to the brave old Christian general, and exclaimed:—"Ziethen, you are a happy man! Would that I could be like you! Hold fast by your faith; and I will respect even where I cannot believe. What has occurred shall never happen again."

"A deep and solemn silence followed, and the dinner was spoiled, according to the guests, to whom the King gave the signal to disperse long before their appetites had been satisfied. Ziethen was preparing to withdraw with the rest, but Frederick, taking him by the hand, whispered:—"You, my friend, come with me to my cabinet." p.471.

An Irishman, having been told that the price of bread had fallen, exclaimed: This is the first time I ever rejoiced at the fall of my best friend.

## MEETING OF CONGRESS.

Every true patriot must look with anxious interest to the approaching meeting of Senators and Representatives in their legislative capacity at Washington. The session will be one of more than usual importance. Many circumstances will contribute to this. Foremost of these, though it ought not be, is the fact that with this session of Congress begins practically the next Presidential campaign. With a large proportion of the members of the House of Representatives, and we fear with many Senators also, the first consideration will be less how they legislate for the good of the people, than how they can best promote the interests of their favorite candidates for the Chief Magistracy on President Pierce's retirement—for it is morally certain that no party will put him again in formal nomination. We doubt whether even the Democracy of the South would desire his re-election. The Democracy of the North, we have no hesitation in saying, will look elsewhere than to the present incumbent of the office for their candidate. Without, however, entering upon the question of candidature, it is quite safe to predict that the qualities and prospects of Presidential candates will enter largely into Congressional discussions, and greatly impede public business. If such is not the case, there must be an improvement of the material of Congress which we shall be very happy to see and to chronicle.

And yet more pressing questions will present themselves for the action of that body. Neither the foreign nor the domestic affairs of the country are in such a condition that Congress can safely, or at least wisely neglect them. The Central American question, after being seemingly settled, is thrown back to just where it was before the inception of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and is as liable—nay more liable—than ever it was to give rise to mutual jealousies and misunderstandings between the United States and Great Britain. For American citizens, some honorably, some dishonorably, have become intimately and it may almost be said inseparably mixed up with Central American troubles. We are not among those who are ready to attribute hostile motives to the English Government without rhyme or reason, for we deem that British interests, if no higher consideration, will deter it from seeking occasion of quarrel with the United States. We do not regard the very natural disposition of a portion of England's present immense naval armament as having reference to Central American affairs; least of all that it has any such significance as the London Times assumes.

Nevertheless, our relations in that quarter are such as to demand the prompt and garve consideration of Congress. There are obvious reasons why such consideration should be given to Central America affairs. We seem to be acting unjustly toward her. At four separate times have expeditions gone out from among us to prey upon her territories—under Kinney, Fabens, Walker, French—and it must seem little less than a mockery to Nicaragua to say that we cannot help it. Some measures should unquestionably be taken to put this Government right before Nicaragua and the world in that respect. Then our citizens have now legitimate interests on that coast which seem to put in peril alike, by the piratical bands above referred to, and the jealousies and fears of the Nicaraguan Government. And further, it is eminently desirable that substantial negotiation be immediately reopened with Great Britain respecting the mutual relation of the two Governments. There is nothing within the latitude of Central America worth fighting about, and therefore nothing worth keeping the country in a prepetual ferment about. And as the present Administration has so bungled affairs as simultaneously to permit a portion of the Central American republics to be overrun with filibustering parties from the United States, and the whole Clayton-Bulwer negotiation to fall to the ground, we respectfully submit that Congress ought to take the matter in hand, and devise and apply the remedy.

Unquestionably, our relations with Mexico, and the conduct of the United States Minister in that country—the present and future of that ill-fated country and the contingency that may spring therefrom—also demand attention. Then not only has diplomatic intercourse with Great Britain under the auspices of the present Administration resulted most unsatisfactorily, but on the continent of Europe it has been equally unproductive. Little has been recently said of Spanish affairs, but enough has transpired to show that the conduct of diplomacy in Spain demands investigation. Hints have been lately thrown out that negotiations there progress very unsatisfactorily. There is also the question of the Danish Sound dues requiring settlement, on which subject Congress ought to have something to say. So that our foreign policy and relations, which like our domestic affairs, have been thrown into disorder, or permitted to lapse into confusion, by the present Administration, present grave matters for consideration and discussion, and such as cannot be abondoned for the prosecution of the business of President-making, without serious detriment to the country.

At home, the state of affairs is by no means encouraging, while we have even less hope of seeing them calmly and equitably adjusted. It is possible, however, that the marked rebuke and disapproval which the great states of New York and Massachusetts have given to the new and dangerous party which attempted to stand on Northern ground alone, may have a wholesome effect upon Congress. Two consequences it should have. It should teach every Member and Senator, from the free states, that nowhere can any party sustain itself upon any sectional issue, and least of all upon the one idea of abolitionism; and it should teach the Members and Senators from slaveholding states that the people of the North are to be trusted as guardians of the constitutional rights of their Southern brethren. It should prompt them also to act generously toward the North; to make concessions where they can, and unhesitatingly repair the wrong inflicted upon the free states by the repeal of the Missouri compromise, should the opportunity occur, by throwing no impediment in the way of the admission of Kansas as a free state, should she apply for such admission. If this disposition is manifested in the next Congress, the revival of a sectional party of any power in the free states will be an impossibility, and the hands of the South and the Union will be immensley and permanently strengthened.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

*Something of a Corn crop.*—George W. Wells, of Mason county, Kentucky, has a twenty-acre field of corn which promises, from what has been gathered, a yield of *one hundred and eighty* bushels (ears) per acre. But the funny part of the story is that he did not intend to make such a crop. The first planting not coming up well or looking promising, he replanted between the rows, and afterwards, not being able to decide which rows were best or which to plough up, as he intended to do with the first planting, he let both stand; the present great crop is the result. It is needless to say that the land is good.

A Lady was requested by a bachelor, somewhat advanced in years, to take a seat upon his knee while in a crowded sleigh. "No, thank you," said she, "I am afraid such an old seat would break down with me."

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.—UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes as follows:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

The preparations of our government for the new state of things at San Juan del Norte are somewhat active, both in a diplomatic and naval regard. Despatches of some moment have been forwarded our Minister in Nicaragua, Mr. Wheeler. Though intimations have been thrown out that he is himself complicated with our filibusters, it is not probable that he will neglect to obey orders. The fact is one which now requires not only skill but energy.

Com. Paulding was brought here by a despatch from the government, and has left with his instructions, to proceed to San Juan, with the force fitted out for his command, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

He will probably meet at the trysting place a large British naval force, under the command of Admiral Fanshaw. It was supposed that on the occasion of the *Prometheus* difficulty, one of our vessels of war was sent to the same place, and there met a vastly inferior naval force, but instead of inviting a combat, *a la Hollins*, officers accepted and returned British hospitality with frequent and mutual entertainments, thus coming to a good understanding.

It is not so good a feeling that prevails at this time.

It is believed here that a British expeditionary force will be at once sent to Greytown from Jamaica, and that the British flag will be hoisted at Punta Arenas, at Fort San Carlos up river San Juan, and at Greytown.

If the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is no longer binding upon either party, this will certainly be the case; and I know that this event is here looked to as one of probable occurrence.

But the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is not to be abandoned as abrogated. It is supposed that the subject is left open to negotiation upon a new basis—that is, upon new propositions from the United States. As a matter of amity, it ought to be considered by both parties as a Treaty in full force—so far as it restrains either party from aggression or the assertion of exclusive jurisdiction in that quarter.

In our brief paragraph of yesterday referring to recent correspondence between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain it was inadvertently stated that the latter had not replied to the request to make known definitely its construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. The reverse is the fact. The British Government has made a reply, disagreeing to the construction of our Government and submitting a different construction, but leaving the question open for further negotiations. The correspondence has not been angry or unfriendly in its tone on either side. Indeed, from the urbanity and courtesy which is known to characterize the parties entrusted with it, no harshness or diplomatic impropriety could have been expected.

*Nat. Int. Nov.* 14.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—P. M.

The indications at our navy yard are that the Administration, whether on account of similar movements by the British Government or not, intend making something of a naval demonstration in the West India waters before long. The frigate Potomac, flag-ship of the home squadron, and the sloop-of-war Cyane, are fitting out with all possible dispatch, their destination being the West Indies, while the sloop-of-war Saratoga is lying in the lower bay waiting for orders on a special mission to the same locality.

*N. Y. Cor. of Nat. Int.*

ROCHESTER, Nov. 12.

*Railroad Accident.*—A freight and cattle train on the Central Railroad, when about four miles from this city, was thrown from the track while crossing a high bridge, by the train separating and running together on a heavy grade. One person was killed and a great number of cattle; also, twenty cars were thrown off the track.

*Salt.*—As was predicted some six months ago the quantity of salt manufactured the present season at the Onondaga Salt Works, Syracuse, will reach 6,000,000 bushels. If other salt works in this country furnish in proportion, the partial failure of the crop in the West India Islands will not materially affect the supplies in market.

The average annual product of solar and fine salt is about 5,500,000 bushels, showing an excess the present season of 500,000. The average price will be about $1,40 per barrel, making the whole crop worth $1,600,000. The salt manufactured at these springs is of a superior quality, and generally finds a good market; if, however sales are small, the price never falls below $1,25 per barrel of 280 pounds.—*Albany Argus.*

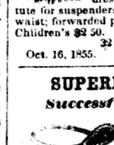
*Another Railroad Accident.*—We learn that a collision took place between two freight trains, about 16 miles west of Raleigh, on the N. C. Railroad, on Tuesday night last, by which the engines were smashed to pieces; and by which, we regret to learn, that Dr. D. A. Montgomery, of Alamance, got his arm broken and another gentleman, whose name we did not learn, was badly injured. We have heard no further particulars of the accident, only that it was caused by gross carelessness.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

The Missouri Legislature has been making an effort to elect a U. S. Senator,—but without success.

*One of the Know-Nothing Editors.*—A know-nothing editor in Hudson, New York, had his vote successfully challenged because he was not a naturalized citizen!

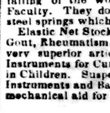

K. M. MURCHISON,
*Commission and Forwarding Merchant,*
*WILMINGTON, N. C.*
May 17, 1855. 1-tf

DISEASES OF A PULMONARY CHARACTER,



PREVENTED, AND AN ELEGANCE OF FIGURE ACQUIRED, by those who have weak, contracted chests, and are round or stoop shouldered, by wearing "VANHORN'S PATENT CHEST EXPANDER OR ELASTIC SHOULDER BRACE, adopted to adults of both sexes," and invaluable for children when growing, to improve their form. They are light and elastic, and interfere with no style of dress. The gentleman's Brace answers as a substitute for suspenders. Size required in inches, around the chest and waist; forwarded per mail, free of charge. Ladies' and Gents $3 Children's $2 50.
C. W. VANHORN & CO.
32 NORTH NINTH st., below Arch, Philadelphia.
Oct. 16, 1855. 45 6m

SUPERIOR FRENCH TRUSSES.
*Successful Treatment of Hernia!*



THIS article, from its extreme neatness and lightness, *weighing only three ounces*, and its *successful treatment of the most difficult cases of Hernia*, has won for it the highest praise from Physicians, both in this country and in Europe, over the heavy, clumsy Truss heretofore worn, for Rupture. It has no superior in the treatment of Hernia. Forwarded per mail free of charge. Single Truss $5, Double $8. State which side is affected; and size around Hips.

We also manufacture Trusses of all descriptions, from infant to an adult in size. Elastic Lace Utero-Abdominal supporters for falling of the womb, highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. They do not chafe the hips as those constructed with steel springs which makes them very unpleasant to wear.

Elastic Net Stockings, for Varicose Veins, Tropical Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Weakness at knee and ankle joint. This is a very superior article, and highly recommended by physicians Instruments for Curvature of the Spine, Club-Foot, Weak Ankles in Children. Suspensory Bandages, and also, all descriptions of Instruments and Bandages manufactured for diseases that require mechanical aid for their relief.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers of Trusses,
No. 32 NORTH NINTH st., below Arch, Philadelphia
Oct. 16, 1855. 45-6mi

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 19, 1855.


IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.—The Pacific has arrived with English dates to the 3d inst.

Strange as it may appear, all England was excited with the prospect of an immediate war with the United States. The idea would be laughed at from one end of this country to the other, if it were not too serious a subject to make sport of, and if the public, either here or in England, knew with certainty the cause of the difficulty which undoubtedly exists, and the extent to which it has involved the rulers of the two countries. But whilst we are in the dark on these two points, there must be anxiety, though God forbid that it should ever result in any thing more serious.

The following are the leading particulars:

A series of most mischievous articles had appeared in the London Times, expressing apprehensions of immediate war with the United States. The Times stated that, with reference to the recruiting difficulty, "the British Government have displayed a most commendable spirit of forbearance and moderation, while the proceedings of the Government of the United States disclosed a desire to force a quarrel; the language and conduct of the American Government are extraordinary, and recklessly urging matters to an extremity. To the demand of the United States, the British Government has returned a temperate but dignified reply, and has seconded its diplomacy by strengthening its West India fleet with the ships that have arrived from the Baltic. In this position affairs now stand." These comments of the *Times* were echoed by the provincial press with exaggerations, until they gained almost universal credence, and excited general astonishment and regret until on Friday evening the 2d inst., the *Liverpool Post* issued an extra containing these words:—

"*Rupture with America.*—Private messages by telegraph state that the American Minister in London has demanded his passport, or an equivalent to it, from our Government."

"News so astounding might be received with incredulity, but we can only say, that holders of cotton are acting on the report, and there is a sensation on change."

The Liverpool Agent of the Associated Press writes with regard to this rumor:—

"We have to thank His Excellency Mr. Buchanan, for his courtesy in favoring us by telegraph the following explicit contradiction to our Liverpool Agent, in reply to an inquiry by that gentleman as to the truth of the rumor:—

"LONDON, NIGHT OF Nov. 2d.—*The American Minister to the agent of the Associated Press, Liverpool.*

"It is not true that the American Minister has demanded his passports from the British Government. There is no foundation for such a report."

Our Agent, not feeling at liberty to make use of this information, gave it no publicity in England, where, as yet, the rumor of a rupture remained uncontradicted.

It was stated that Lord Clarendon had told Mr. Buchanan that the British government had "unquestionable authority" for the statement, that ships were fitting out in the U. S. for attacking Cuba and the British West India Islands. But the interview was stated to have resulted in a friendly manner, so that Mr. B. was to have dined with Lord C. on the next day. Then, however, a very extraordinary article appeared in the Times, attributed to some member of the Cabinet, which Mr. B. must have resented. That article represented Mr. Buchanan as having, when the present European war broke out, assured the British Ministry of the cordial sympathy of the U. S. Cabinet and people with England, expressing his distrust of the faith of France as the ally of England, and pledging the U. S. to make England's quarrel our own in case France should withdraw! The Times attributed the attempt to enlist men in the U. S. to those assurances of Mr. Buchanan, and regards the refusal to allow such enlistment as a breach of faith and an evidence of sympathy with Russia instead of England.

It can scarcely be possible, we think, that our government ever authorised Mr. Buchanan to make such extraordinary pledges—pledges which were not only not sanctioned by the public voice, but which are against every principle upon which our government has been administered from its formation. The Times must surely have been misled.

The Americans in Europe are represented in private letters as being deeply outraged by the appearance of things, and to desire a war. The English press generally are astounded at the thought of one, and demanded a call of Parliament, for the purpose of controlling the government and preventing war.

There must have been some shocking blundering somewhere, to have brought things to such a state.

No news of importance from the Crimea. Gen. Codrington had succeeded Gen. Simpson in command of the English army. The latter had not been removed, but had resigned on account of bad health. The new appointment is popular.

There was a better feeling in the money market, and Consols had advanced.

Cotton was firm, with ⅛ to ¼ advance.

FROM WASHINGTON.—We learn that full despatches for the State Department were brought by the Pacific.

The Telegraph reports, Nov. 16, "In consequence of the apparent hostile attitude of England, in reinforcing her West Indies squadron, instructions have been withheld from Commodore Paulding, until advices are received from the American Minister on the subject. Those advices having been received, assuring our Government of the perfectly pacific intentions towards us on the part of England, Com. Paulding will proceed to Central America with his flag ship only, with general instructions as to our interests in that quarter."

The National Intelligencer says, "We are happy to learn from authentic sources that good temper and good judgment are yet in the ascendant with the high functionaries of both Governments, and that the idle speculations which for a moment prevailed have lost their power for mischief. *The official information received by our Government from London by the Pacific affords assurance that although it is true that a British squadron was fitting out for the American waters on special service, yet that squadron had no purpose of hostility or unfriendliness towards the United States. In consequence of this intelligence Commodore* PAULDING *will proceed to the coast of Central America with only one ship (the Potomac) in order to look after our general interests in that quarter.*"

The Washington Union presents similar views and states, "in the most positive terms," that the imputation of the Times against Mr. Buchanan, stated above, "is utterly false and destitute of foundation." Further, that in the matter of the Eastern war, Mr. B. and our government have "maintained unwaveringly an attitude of dignified and impartial neutrality."

The Union says, "The official intelligence received from London by the Pacific gives assurance to our government that the proposed British naval expedition has no reference to Central American matters, nor in any respect a purpose unfriendly to this country. In consequence of this, Commodore Paulding will proceed to the coast of Nicaragua with only one ship, the Potomac, and in charge only of the general concerns of the United States in that quarter."

THE DANISH SOUND DUES.—The Washington Union says that the U. S. and England agree in their views upon this subject.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Term closed on Saturday, after a very laborious week, in which the Judge lost no time, even for meals, from the discharge of duty. Officially and personally, Judge Ellis has the high respect of the profession and of the public.

The Jury in the McNeill will case could not agree, and were discharged.

The case of Johnson, for the murder of Stewart, was removed by the prisoner to Sampson.

Robert Overton was convicted of stabbing one Bramble, and sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment.

Theophilus Deal was found guilty of Grand Larceny, in stealing beef.

The new County of Harnett has given occasion for two Mandamuses—one by the Contractor for building Court House and Jail, to compel the Magistrates to comply with the contract; another by many citizens of Harnett to stop all proceedings relative to county site or public buildings.

A Special Term of Court for the trial of Civil Causes, has been ordered by Judge Ellis. To be held on the 2d Monday of February, 1856.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—We copy from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser an article on this subject, which is well worth reading.

In regard to its closing paragraph respecting Kansas, there ought to be no difficulty, and, were it not for ambitious demagogues, there probably would be none. With a proper constitution, regularly formed, there ought to be no obstacle in the way of the admission of Kansas into the Union, whenever she shall have attained the requisite population, no matter whether that constitution shall legalize or forbid slavery. It is a question which the people of the new State have a right to settle for themselves, and neither North nor South should contest that right.

That it will be contested, however, on some one or another plea or pretence, there can be no doubt. The North is as decidedly bent on refusing a constitution tolerating slavery, as many or most people at the South are bent on refusing one of an opposite character. Ultraism will prevail in both sections, let it bring what evil it may upon the country. The whole question will come up at the commencement of the session on the contested election between Reeder and Whitfield as Delegates to Congress.

We have, on the whole, seen no reason to change our opinion, that the happiest event for the country would be that the next Congress could be utterly abolished, and the country thereby be permitted to flourish in peace for two years at least.

NEBRASKA.—The census of this Territory, just completed, shows a population of only 4,565.

COUNTERFEIT.—We saw on Friday, a counterfeit $20 bill on the Bank of Georgetown, S. C. It was very coarsely executed. It had been passed upon one of our citizens a few days before by a horse drover named Mills.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—It is contrary to our principles to publish the "Bacchanalian Song" of an esteemed correspondent. When the writer shall have lived as long as we have, he will think as we do, that the press should restrain rather than encourage the "filling up of the wine cup," by throwing over it the attraction of poetry and song.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.—We were gratified a few days since to receive from the respected publishers, Messrs. G. and C. Merriam, of Springfield, Mass., a magnificent copy of their Quarto Edition of Webster's Dictionary, bound in Turkey morocco, elaborately gilt, gilt edged, and with our name in gilt letters on the outside. Altogether it is a superb copy of an invaluable work, to which we resort in all cases of difficulty about the meaning of words. This edition of Dr. Webster's great work, has been our reliance for years past, and no consideration would induce us to part with it. We are entirely satisfied that we have heeded the publisher's injunction to "GET THE BEST," in supplying ourselves with this Dictionary. And the public manifestly think so too, for in the Book Store, in which, formerly, Harper's 8vo. abridged edition was the best, there have been, since Messrs. Merriam issued their Edition, ten copies of the unabridged sold to one of the abridged. It has driven Harpers' out of the market.

The great work, in plain but substantial binding, is always on sale at the Book Store.

Besides the above, there are four smaller editions of Webster's Dictionary published, viz: the University, the High School, the Primary School, and the Pocket. These have nearly driven all others out of the market, as they deserve to do.

The Methodist Protestant Conference met in this place on the 7th and adjourned on the 12th inst. 51 Ministers and [illegible] were present; representing 5,900 church members—an increase of more than 400 during the past year.

**A good action is never thrown away. Perhaps that is why we find so few of them.**

## AGRICULTURAL FAIR,

*To be held at Fayetteville, Nov. 28th, 29th, and 30th,* 1855.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, held on the 14th inst., the following Committees were appointed to act as Judges and to award Premiums at the approaching County Fair, viz:

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.—First Division—Jas. M. Smith, Col. Alex'r Elliot, N. G. Jones, M. McKay.

Second Division—John L. Bethea, David McNeill, John D. Smith, John McKellar.

HORSES.—T. J. Curtis, C. W. Andrews, M. McKinnon, Duncan Murchison, John Eccles, A. J. O'Hanlon.

MULES, &c.—John Elliot, Nathan King, C C Barbee, Duncan Shaw.

CATTLE.—Joel Williams, W L Hall, John A Williams, Col A S McKay, Peter McLean, Silas Douglass, James P Rodges.

HOGS.—Farquhard Smith, David Gillis, Arch'd Holmes, isham Blake.

SHEEP.—Hugh McLean, Hector S McNeill, Col K Murchison, John McNeill.

POULTRY.—A Alden, Gen J Winslow, Maj D G McRae, T M Sackett.

DAIRY.—A W Steel, Mrs James Huske, Mrs John A Williams, Mrs Farquhard Smith, Mrs John Evans, Mrs Wm McMillan, Mrs Jas M Williams.

FOOD, CONDIMENTS, &c.—First Division—S W Tillinghast, Mrs A W Steel, Mrs E J Hale, Mrs A A McKethan, Mrs Alex'r Elliot, Mrs J D Williams. Second Division—Jas G Cook, Mrs W J Anderson, Mrs A S McNeill, Mrs T J Robinson, Mrs Thos Waddill.

FRUIT TREES.—Col. C. Lutterloh, J. W. Powell, Wm. Cade, Neill S. Stewart, Randal McDaniel.

VEGETABLES.—J. W. Pearce, Jas. Huske, Rob't Johnson, Alex. McPherson, sen'r, Hector McLean.

MACHINERY.—Maj J P Goodsell, Dr W P Mallett, H G Hall, Col Alex Murchison, Jas P Robertson.

HAND POWER.—C B Mallett, H L Myrover, J Branin, W N Tillinghast.

MECHANICS.—David Murphy, Col A S McNeill, Wm L Williams, Arch'd McKay, R B Smith.

FARM VEHICLES.—J C Williams, Robt Williams, sen'r, Dan'l McDiarmid, Wm McMillan, Hector McNeill.

PLEASURE CARRIAGES.—J D Starr, J W Sandford, A McLean, W G Broadfoot, H C Lucas.

CABINET WORK.—Jas Martine, D A Ray, T S Lutterloh, J F Marsh, E J Lilly.

SADDLERY, &c.—Col T Waddill, C E Leete, E H Evans, G W McDonald, Jas Sundy, Wm Overby.

HATS, SHOES, &c.—Henry Lilly, S T Hawley, J C Poe, J B Ferguson, Jno A Nicholson.

MILL FABRICS.—Geo McNeill, Jas Kyle, J B Starr, Alex Johnson, jr, Jno R Murchison, T H Pemberton.

HOUSEHOLD FABRICS.—First Division.—S J Hinsdale, Mrs W T Smith, Mrs Jas McKethan, Mrs Geo H Haigh, Miss Mary McPherson. Second Division.—J Utley, Mrs Jno McNeill, Mrs J A Worth, Mrs N A Stedman, Mrs S T Hawley, Mrs M A Fuller. Third Division.—R M Orrell, Mrs J Utley, Mrs Jno C Haigh, Mrs S W Tillinghast, Mrs Walter Draughon, Mrs J C Poe.

FLOWERS.—P M Hale, Mrs Gen Winslow, Mrs W B Wright, Mrs H L Myrover, Mrs S J Hinsdale, Mrs T S Lutterloh.

SUNDRIES.—Edward Spearman, W A Evans, Isaac Hawley, J A Pemberton, Alex R Smith, W T Horne, G W Lawrence, Jno Kirkpatrick.

MINERALS.—Drs B W Robinson, McSwain, McRae, Gilliam, Benbow.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—E J Hale, W B Wright, Wm McL McKay, J G Shepherd, Col J W Cameron, W J Yates.

PLOWING MATCH.—Maj J P Leonard, Angus Shaw, Neill McDugald.

TROTTING HORSES.—S M Seymour, Dr B W Williams, S D Pipkin, Joshua McDaniel.

The Fair will be opened for visiters at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday the 28th inst. Exhibiters are requested to have their entries made on the day previous. Articles for exhibition must be registered in the Secretary's office, which is located upon the Fair ground, and will have cards attached to them, showing their numbers, names, and by whom exhibited. Persons paying one dollar will be admitted to the Fair Grounds and be allowed to exhibit articles free of further charge, and will be considered members of the Society for one year.

Individuals will be charged 25 cts. for every time they are admitted, or be furnished with a badge and admitted at any time during the Fair for one dollar.

An individual, with his horse and buggy, will be charged fifty cents for admission, or have the privilege of the Grounds during the Fair for two dollars. A gentleman with the female members of his family in his carriage, will be charged one dollar for admission, or have the privilege of the grounds for three dollars.

☞ The Committees above named are requested to meet at Floral Hall at 9 o'clock, on Thursday morning of the Fair.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. P. McLEAN, Sec'y.

Town papers copy It

THE ROCKINGHAM RAIL ROAD MEETING.—The Argus contains a long account of the late Convention at Rockingham, with a request that we copy it. But as we have already given a very full account of it from the Wilmington Herald, it cannot be necessary. We find the following just remarks in the speech of Walter F. Leak, Esq., who presided over the Convention:—

"Had I been a member of the last Legislature, notwithstanding I do not approve the "Big Bag" doctrine of the N. Carolinia road, yet having been voted another appropriation, but I would warmly have advocated the Eastern and Western extension: nay, I would have gone further, I would have advocated the road from Beaufort via Clinton and Fayetteville to the coal fields.

"Fayetteville has claims, and next to Wilmington has done much for the cause of Internal Improvement, and should not only be sustained, but built up, by all the means in our power without producing a corresponding sacrifice of others.

"The road to Beaufort via Clinton and Fayetteville to the coal fields, was right and proper, and I am sorry that it did not meet approbation, where it had the greatest right to expect it, for I certainly think that the influence brought to bear, against this, and other roads, to say the least of it, was not only extremely illiberal, but it partook of a selfish monopolising spirit—of that kind of a spirit, that while its opposers were willing to thrust their arms into a common treasury, even up to their arm-pits for their own benefit, yet, when their neighbors' case came to be considered, they were unwilling that he should so much as touch it with the tip end of his little finger."

The financial and commercial advices from Europe by the Pacific being regarded as highly satisfactory, had quite a cheering effect on New York markets. Under these influences money became easier in Wall street, and on the Stock Exchange a very general advance in prices was established.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—The Union replies at great length to the article from the London Times published in our last. The Union treats the Times' views as of no sort of importance or reliability, and concludes, we trust with reason, that "in every view of the subject, it contains nothing which ought in the least to trouble the equanimity of this country, or which threatens in the slightest degree the public peace. We are satisfied, upon such inquiry as we have been able to make, that no cause, inducement, or plausible pretext of war, or even of serious misunderstanding, can be found in any question now pending between the two countries, and that, therefore, no apprehension on the subject need be entertained by the friends of peace, either in Great Britain or in the United States.

COURT OF CLAIMS.—A claim of W W Cox for extra compensation for extra services rendered while a messenger in the office of the Auditor of the P. O. Department has been decided negatively by the Court. We suppose this decision takes with it a number of other such claims which have been presented and argued.

The Court held:

1st. That, under laws organising the Treasury Department and its several bureaus, the Secretary alone could authorize the performance of any extra service in any branch of the Treasury Department.

2d. That a voluntary courtesy is no ground for suit, either at law or in equity, (1 Sanders' Rep., 372,) and that this doctrine applies to the Government as well as to individuals.

We are glad to learn, by the way, that the Court is in every respect entitled to the confidence of the public. The ability, independence, patience and courtesy of the Judges have won high praise from the lawyers and all connected with the Court.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The foreign imports at all United States ports for the fiscal year ending June 30th, were $261,382,960, against $305,780,253 for the preceding year. Decrease $44,397,293. The exports for the past year amount to $275,156,846, against $278,241,064 in 1854. Decrease $3,084,218. Showing an excess of exports over imports for 1854–5, of $13,773,886. Of the exports $56,000,000 were in specie. $38,500,000 were of provisions and breadstuffs; and $88,143,844 were of cotton. Number of bales of cotton, 2,303,403. $14,712,-68 worth of tobacco was exported.

UNITING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.—The Albany Argus says that it is pretty well ascertained that the Hards and Softs of New York are to come together again. However they may have differed on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, it says, they intend hereafter to adopt as a rule of action on slavery the simple principle of leaving the subject to the people of the territories and acquiescing in their decision. Those who cannot stand upon this platform, says the Argus, must seek other political associates.

NORTHERN KNOW NOTHINGS.—The State Council of the Order in Massachusetts met at Worcester on Wednesday last. The only matter of importance before it was the appointment of delegates to the Convention to be held at Cincinnati for the purpose of effecting the nomination of free-soil candidates for President and Vice President, as arranged by the Northern delegates in the Philadelphia Council. Gov. Gardner and a Mr. Benchley were appointed. The Convention is to meet on the 30th inst.

THE BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.—This body fixed its next meeting at Raleigh.

About $800 were raised on three evenings during its late Session, for Home and Foreign Missions and Education.

Mr. Badger, we notice by the Baltimore Sun, has made a most able argument in the Florida cases, before the Court of Claims at Washington. The reporter speaks of his effort as logical, argumentative, profound, and sometimes eloquent.

*American Meeting.*—There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the American Party in the Fayetteville Market House on last Wednesday evening. Hector McNeill Esq. was called to the Chair. David Reid, John H. Haughton, J. W. Cameron, J. A. Spears, and James Davis, Esqs. addressed the Meeting. These gentlemen were highly applauded. All things passed off well, and every one seemed in tip-top spirits, as well they might be, considering the results of the late elections.—*N. C. Argus.*

*Moore County Fair.*—We learn that the County Fair of Moore, which came off on Thursday and Friday of last week, was highly creditable to the infant Agricultural Society of that county—indeed, that it surpassed the most sanguine expectations of all concerned in getting it up.

*N. C. Argus.*

## MARRIED,

In Harnett county, on the 6th inst., by Mathew Wilder, Esq., Mr. A. B. JONES, of Wake county, to Miss MARTHA ANN GASKINS of Harnett.

In Harnett county, on the 25th ult., by James S. Harrington, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM PATTERSON, to Miss RACHEL E. CAMERON.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. S. H. Browne, Reverend JOSEPH W. FALKNER, to Miss MARY C., daughter of Col. Joseph White, all of Anson county, N. C.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. A. L. Stough, Mr. S. R. TOWNSEND, of Richmond to Miss HANNAH J. BALDWIN, daughter of Dridley Baldwin, Esq., of Montgomery.

In Rienzi, Mississippi, on the 27th Sept, T. N. GIBSON, formerly of Randolph county, N. C., to Miss ELIZA J. PATTON, of that town.

## DIED,

In this town, on the 15th inst., Mrs. SARAH McIVER, relict of the late Rev. Colin McIver, aged 72 years.

In Harnett county, on the 10th inst., of consumption, Mrs. SARAH STEWART, consort of the late Charles Stewart, aged about 50 years.

At Beaver Creek village, Cumberland county, on the 6th inst., Mrs ELIZABETH WORRELL, wife of Louis Worrell.

Near Clio, S. C., Nov. 1st, MARTHA ELIZABETH, daughter of J. L. and H. Caddell, aged 1 year 1 month and 17 days.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

☞ Several boats have arrived since our last, we believe, but all our efforts to get particulars have been unsuccessful. We are amazed at the indifference of boat owners.

### PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 15.—Brigs Pacific, and Cardiff from Boston, Harp fm New York; Schrs J H Chadbourn fm Boston, Woodbine fm N York, Pearl fm Jacksonville, Spray fm Smithville, Zenobia fm Hyde, Hope fm Beaufort. 16—Schrs C Virginia fm Oak Island, Laura fm Beaufort.


## FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, the late residence of Geo. S. Hodges, dec'd, on Haymount, situated at the junction of the Centre and Western Plank Roads. The House is new and commodious, with the necessary out houses, all in good repair; the grounds well improved, and is one of the most desirable residences near town. Application for terms may be made to J. E. Bryan, at the Post Office, or to

E. C. HALL, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1855. 54-1m

## FOR RENT.

THAT convenient situation, with Dwelling and out Houses, belonging to Miss E. Hybart, is offered for Rent. Possession given the 1st Jan'y next.

Also, a two story Dwelling House and an improved Lot on Rowan street, belonging to C. Montague, Esq., Possession given on application. For terms apply to

WM. BOW.

Nov. 17th 54-tf


## FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—November 19.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BACON— | 16½ a | MOLASSES— | |
| BEESWAX— | 25 a | Cuba | 40 a 42 |
| CANDLES—F. F. | 18 a 20 | New Orleans | 45 a 48 |
| Adamantine | 28 a 30 | NAILS— | 5½ a 5¾ |
| Sperm | 50 a | OILS—Linseed | $1 a 1 10 |
| COFFEE—Rio | 12½ a 18½ | Tanners' | 75 a 1 00 |
| Laguira | 18½ a | SALT— | |
| St. Domingo | 00 a 00 | Liv'p. sack | 1 75 a 1 90 |
| COTTON— | | Alum, bu | 0 00 a 0 00 |
| Fair to Good | 8½ a | SEED— | |
| Ordinary to mid. | 7½ a 8 | Flaxseed | 1 25 a 0 00 |
| COTTON BAGGING— | | Clover, pr lb. | 12½ a 15 |
| Gunny | 18 a 20 | SHOT— | |
| Dundee | 18 a 00 | Com. pr bag | 2 25 a 0 00 |
| Burlaps | 00 a 00 | Buck | 2 25 a 0 00 |
| COTTON YARNS— | | SPIRITS— | |
| No. 5 to 10 | 17 a 18 | Peach Brandy | 80 a 00 |
| DOMESTIC GOODS— | | Apple " | 57 a 60 |
| Bro. Sheetings | 7½ a 8 | N. C. Whiskey | 60 a 00 |
| Osnaburgs | 9½ a 10 | Northern " | 60 a 00 |
| FEATHERS— | 35 a 40 | N. E. Rum | 60 a 65 |
| FLOUR— | | Jamaica " | 2 00 a 2 50 |
| Family | 8 75 a 0 00 | Fr. Brandy | 4 00 a 6 00 |
| Superfine | 8 50 a 0 00 | American Gin | 75 a 80 |
| Fine | 8 25 a 0 00 | Holland " | 1 50 a 2 00 |
| Scratched | 8 00 a 0 00 | SUGAR— | |
| GRAIN— | | Loaf | 11 a 12 |
| Corn | 75 a 00 | Crushed | 10 a 11 |
| Wheat | 1 60 a 0 00 | St. Croix | 9½ a 10 |
| Oats | 40 a 45 | Porto Rico | 8½ a 10 |
| Peas | 70 a 0 00 | New Orleans | 8 a 8½ |
| Rye | 90 a 1 00 | TALLOW— | 10 a 11 |
| HYDES—Dry | 8 a 10 | TOBACCO— | |
| Green | 4 a 5 | Leaf | 00 a 00 |
| IRON— | | Manufactured | 8 a 15 |
| Swedes, co. bar | a 6 | WHITE LEAD— | $2½ a $2½ |
| Ditto, wide | a 7 | WINDOW GLASS— | |
| English | 4 a 4½ | 8 x 10 | $2½ a $2½ |
| LARD— | 0 a 12 | 10 x 12 | $2½ a 00 |
| LEAD— | 8½ a 00 | WOOL— | 14 a 15 |

### REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Sales this morning at quotations; very little in market.

Cotton—No sales this morning at the time of going to press; we report market quite firm.

Flour—Dull, we reduce our quotations.

N. C. Brandy—We reduce our quotations—market well supplied.

Provisions—The market is bountifully supplied with fine beef, prices ranging from 5 to 6 cts. Butter, Turkeys, Chickens and Eggs, a fair supply, but prices ranging high.

Spirits Turpentine 35 to 36.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

### WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 3 05, hard $2. Spirits 42. Rosin No. 1, 1 50 to 2 40. Cotton 8¼.

At New York, Cotton has advanced; middling uplands 9¼. Flour is higher; Southern 9 45 to 10 75. Wheat 1 93 to 2 22. Corn 90 to $1. Spirits Turpentine 44. Rosin 1 60. Tar $3.


## NOTICE.

IN Execution of a power given by the last will and testament of the late Henry Elliott, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 13th, 14th, and 15th of December next, a large portion of the stock of ***Horses, Mules, Hogs, Sheep*** and ***Cattle,*** belonging to the testator. Also, WAGONS, CARTS, and a lot of LUMBER at the Mill, of which a large part is Poplar, well sawed and seasoned, (⅞ of an inch); TWO BUGGIES, one single, the other double. The sale will begin at Elliotsville on THURSDAY, and be continued on Friday and Saturday at the Plantation on Cape Fear, below Smith's Ferry.

Terms of Sale: Six months' credit.

ALEXANDER ELLIOT,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.

Nov. 19, 1852. 54-ts

Carolinian till sale.

## FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

PROF. HENLE, of the MUSIC and FRENCH Department has arrived. Young Ladies of the Town who desire to study French or Music, or both, or who wish to perfect their knowledge of those branches, without being connected with the regular College classes, would do well to embrace the opportunity. It would oblige us much if they would enter their names at once in order to the formation of the French Classes. WM. E. PELL, Principal.

Nov. 16, 1855. 54-4t

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday, the 18th December next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, at the upper Plantation of the late Wm. T. Smith, the stock of Cattle, Hogs, and Fat Hogs, Peas, Corn, a large lot, Forage, Farming Utensils, &c., &c.

Also, on Wednesday, the 19th December, at the lower Plantation, the stock of Hogs, and Fat Hogs, Farming Utensils, &c., &c.

And on Thursday, the 20th Dec'r, at the residence of the late deceased, stock, consisting of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Mules, Wagons, Carts, Ploughs, various Farm Fixtures, &c., &c.

JOHN C. SMITH, Adm'r,
With the will annexed.

Nov. 17. 54-t12Dec.

Town papers 3 times.

## NOTICE

IS Hereby given that the undersigned by virtue of a deed of Trust executed to him by Geo. I. Allen, of Stanly county, will expose to public sale at Centre, in said county, on the 13th day of December next, a variety of Valuable Property, consisting of about Four Hundred Acres of Land near Centre, and including the Dwelling House, Store House, and other improvements in Centre; also Seven Negroes, viz: two valuable Boys, two Women, one Woman and Child, and one Girl about twelve years of age; three head of Horses; stock of Cattle and Hogs; Corn, Fodder, and Oats; Household and Kitchen Furniture; one Wagon; a Buggy and Harness; and the Stock of Merchandize on hand, consisting of a variety of Valuable Goods.

Terms of Sale, CASH. The Sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Trustee.

Nov. 18. 54*3t

CIDER VINEGAR, a good article, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Nov. 10. 54-tf

FERSH BUTTER for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Nov. 10. 54-tf

New Method for the Guitar, by Charles C. Converse; Hunten's Instructions for the Piano Forte; Burrowes' Piano Forte Primmer. Further supplies just received E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 19.

## COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE following Teachers were examined and have received certificates, and may be employed in the Common Schools of this County and the county of Harnett:—

John A. Gillis, Neill McLean, Isham Woodall, Eli Carter, James McLeod, Daniel Bulla, Archibald Smith, Archibald McFadyen, H. W. W. McDougald, Dennis R. Parker, John W. Pipkin, Allen R. Parker, Ambrose Wicker, Archibald Graham, Samuel W. Murphy, W. J. Love, Norman Urquart, Benjamin Brantly, John A. Smith, John McLean Harrington, Neill McLeod, A. J. Munroe, Duncan A. Patterson, R. A. Murphy, John McDonald, John W. King, Whitfield S. McDiarmid, P. W. Broadwell, Malcom Smith, Alex. McLeod, Roderick McCaskill, W. Salmon, John Tyler McLean, Archibald Clark, A. S. McLauchlin, Mrs. A. B. Horton, Mrs. Catharine Munroe, Miss Flora E. Munroe, Miss Sarah J. McLauchlin. E. L. WINSLOW, Superind't.

Nov. 13, 1855. 53-2t

## PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to remove, offers for sale his present residence and Plantation, situate about four and a half miles North of Fayetteville, and near the Plank Road to Kingsbury. The tract extends from the River out to the public road, containing 480 acres, of which there are about 75 acres of first quality River land, well ditched, and on which I have made this year and the last excellent crops of Corn, Oats, and Hay. There is also on the premises a never failing stream, on which I have erected during the past winter a Grist Mill, which is now in order. There is a Saw Mill on the same stream below, and near the River, so that a supply of timber may be commanded at all times. A first rate spring near the house, and a well of good water in the yard. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and see me.

WM. P. MALLETT.

Nov. 15. 53-4t

*Pleasant Summer Residence at Auction.*

BY virtue of and under the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Thos. J. Anderson, dated 3d May, 1848, to secure certain debts therein mentioned, will be sold at Auction, on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Market House, the Lot on which said T. J. Anderson now resides, on Haymount. There is a good comfortable dwelling, with all necessary out-houses; and is a very desirable residence for any one wishing to reside in the suburbs of town. Terms at sale.

J. M. ROSE, Trustee.

Nov. 7. 51-

☞ The above Sale has been postponed till **MONDAY, 3d December.**

## TRUST SALE.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to us, executed for certain purposes therein specified, by **James E. Metts**, of the County of Brunswick, we will expose to public sale, at the Plantation known as the **Roane** Plantation, in the county above mentioned, on the 18th day of December next, all the perishable personal property mentioned in said trust, consisting of Farming Tools of every description, Coopers' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn, Fodder, Horses, 15 or 16 valuable Mules, 1 fine young Jack, 5 years old next spring; 8 good Road Wagons and Gear, 2 Carts, 1 pair large Timber Wheels, Stock Hogs, Sheep of select breed, and about 50 head of Cattle of the Durham breed, among them are several fine Bulls. The Sheep are of the imported Oxfordshire or Leicester, said to be the best blood in the United States. 1 pair fine match Horses, well broke and gentle; 1 fine Family Carriage and Harness; 1 Buggy and Harness, and many other articles not mentioned above. Sixty-five likely and valuable Negroes of both sexes—among them are several Coopers, three Distillers, one first rate Carpenter; one Turpentine Still and Fixtures.

At the same time and place we will sell the Plantation; and the Steam boats Fairy and Eliza or Union; four Flats, one of 900, one of 700, one of 650 and the other of 550 barrels capacity; two Ferry Flats; two Yawls. Also, 3000 acres of choice Pine Land in South Carolina, with a Turpentine Still and Fixtures thereon, and on which there are some 10 Tasks of Turpentine Boxes in operation.

Terms of sale—on the Lands, will be one and two years; on the perishable and personal property, for sums over one hundred dollars, six months' credit,—Notes, with two or more approved securities, with interest from the day of sale, will in every case be required before the property is removed or titles changed. Terms on the Boats will be made known at the sale.

The sale will be continued from day to day till all is sold. DAVID D. ALLEN, } Trustees.
JAS. H. PRITCHETT, }

Nov. 13, 1855. 53-ts

## A REPLY

*To the notice of Benj. Rogers, in the Observer of the 29th of October, which reads as follows:*

"I, BENJ. ROGERS, made a limited power of attorney to William A. Rogers, of the County of Robeson, for the care and protection of some several servants until they were re-hired by certain Trustees, or returned to me, or so directed wrote, and for no other purpose whatever." This I pronounce untrue.

Again he says, "I was credibly informed that moneys due to me was paid over to him under color of said power of attorney, and he delays the payment to me or my proper agent." He does not state who his proper agent is, but leaves me and the public to infer he has proper and improper agents: as to receiving money this is true, as I was authorised so to do; as to delaying the payment to him this is true, for the following reasons: at the time he made me the power of attorney his son, D. W. Rogers, was confined in Jail, and was indebted to me more than five times the amount I have received; and he, Benj. Rogers, did assume the debts of his son to me, but after his son was released and left the State he, Benj. Rogers refused to pay my debts assumed by him, and it is to the payment of those debts the money I have received has been retained. The Trustee to whom he refers is R. E. Troy, who is capable of judging as to the legality of the authority under which I received the money. WILLIAM A. ROGERS.

Lumberton, Nov. 10. 53-2t

## WASHBURN'S COLOSSAL AMERICAN CIRCUS AND INDIAN AMPHITHEATRE.

TWO Large Companies combined; arranged and perfected for the great Southern Tour of '55, and '56, surpassing in splendor of Equipage, highly trained Steeds, versatility of Talent, &c., any other Circus in the World; boasting of being the most brilliant Equestrian, Gymnastic and Dramatic Entertainment ever given to the *American People*, given under an immense water-proof Pavilion, accommodating with ease and convenience 5000 persons. The great and interesting feature of this wonderful Establishment, is the addition of a large Troupe of genuine Wild Indians from the vast Plains and from beyond the Rock Mountains, consisting of Chiefs, Braves, Warriors and Squaws dressed in all the pharaphernalia of their respective nations, will appear within the Pavilion in daring Equestrian feats, feats of Strength, Foot Races, Prize Shooting with Bows and Arrows, Ceremonies, Historical Scenes, &c.

The young squaw Alazuma, daughter of Camucka, chief of the Sack and Fox Nations, the most beautiful Indian female living, is among the number, and will appear at each entertainment as Pocshontas saving the life of Capt. Smith. Among the large company of white equestrians may be found the justly celebrated "Pastor Brothers," with a reputation unequaled in the annals of Equestrianism; Frank Paster, the most accomplished Rider of the age,—the only person living who can throw a somerset from feet to feet, both backwards and forwards on a Horse at full speed,—he stands without a rival, America's favorite son.

Wm. Pastor, the great gymnastic Equestrian, the most celebrated Antipocrean Equilibrist living; also, Geo. O. Knapp, the great American Clown, surnamed by the Press, "The Modern Touch Stone," will open his inexhaustible budget of jokes, witticisms, drolleries and eccentricities; M'lle Henrietta, the most accomplished female equestrian in the world will appear within the arena on her beautiful steed Owego, in her great Bare Back Act without saddle or bridle, leaping like a Fairy through hoops, balloons, over garters, banners, &c.,—a thing never before attempted by a female in this country; Joe Hazelett, the champion Vaulter of the world, the only one who can throw a somerset over ten horses abreast.

Ben. Burnish, the great comic equestrian and pantomimist; also, the modern Hercules' first appearance at the South.

Geo. Sloman, the greatest living gymnast and champion tumbler.

Mast. Willey Washburn, the intrepid tumbler, and performer Sur la Perche Equipoise.

Among the many acts the following deserve a passing notice: The Perche Equipoise, a novel and stupendous feat of Equilibriums performed by Geo. Sloman, Master Willey Washburn up a pole or staff thirty feet from the ground. This performance is too immense and incredibly grand for description, it must be seen to be appreciated. The La Trappez or Double Bridge of Ropes by Messrs. Hazelett and Sloman, on a bridge of Ropes suspended forty feet from the ground; a daring performance never before witnessed at the South.

This great Establishment will enter town between 10 and 11 A. M. The Indians will appear in procession, mounted on their full blooded

## DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of Blocker & Culbreth was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of us is authorised to settle up the business. Those indebted are requested to pay up; and those having claims on us will please present them for payment.

L. CULBRETH,
J. C. BLOCKER.

Oct. 20, 1855. 49-tf

P. S. The Mercantile and Distilling Business will be carried on at the old Stand by L. & G. Culbreth. And I take pleasure in recommending them to my old customers. J. C. BLOCKER.

Oct. 20, 1855. 49-tf

## Guide to Social Happiness, by Mrs.

Ellis: Ellie, or the Human Comedy; Light and Darkness; The Heir of Redcliffe; Benton's Thirty Years in the U. S. Senate; Abbott's Napoleon; Psalms and Hymns, tucks, clasps, and plain, &c., further supplies just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 5.

## A Visit to India, China, and Japan,

in the year 1853, by Bayard Taylor. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 5, 1855.

## NOTICE.

BY Virtue of a Trust made to me by Jones & Barbee, I will on the 10th day of December next, expose to public sale upon a credit of six and twelve months, bonds to draw interest from date, One STEAM SAW MILL with Fixtures, One GRIST MILL attached, Seven MULES, Two or more WAGONS with Gear. The Sale will take place at the Mill in Horry District, South Carolina.

Also, at the same time and place, Seventeen Acres of LAND near the mill. Also, the unexpired LEASE of the Lot on which the mill is located. Also, a NEGRO MAN—very good wagoner, one Horse and Buggy and harness, one Cart and gear, and some articles of household and kitchen Furniture. The purchasers will be required to give Bonds with good securities before the property is changed.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN, Trustee

Nov. 5, 1855. 50-ts

☞ The Sale by Arch'd McLauchlin, Trustee of Jones & Barbee, has been POSTPONED from the 10th to the 18th December.

Nov. 12

Wilmington Commercial, and Journal will advertise till sale and send bills to Arch'd McLauchlin.

## 30,000

### PECAN ORNAMENTAL TREES.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, ***THIRTY THOUSAND*** Fruit and Ornamental Trees, consisting of

*Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, and other smaller Fruits,*

Deliverable at the FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL GARDEN and NURSERIES in Chatham county, N. C.

Address the subscriber at CANE CREEK P. O.

THOS. LINDLEY.

P. S —Trees will be delivered any where to order. Catalogues of Trees sent to applicants.

Nov. 3. 50-4w

Ral. Standard and Star 3 times

## The subscribers will purchase Spirits

Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

April 9, 1855. 90tf

## MEN WANTED.

**50** OR 100 MEN wanted on the Western Rail Road, to work on Sections 2 and 3, near Fayetteville. The location is healthy, and the highest wages will be paid. HIRAM PARDEE.

Sept. 24, 1855. 38-

## CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

**A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.**

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will by promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience. I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Oct. 15. 40-tf

## FALL GOODS, 1855.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now Receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

**Foriegn and Domestic, Staple and Fancy**

**DRY GOODS,**

**BONNETS, HATS, CAPS,**

**BOOTS and SHOES,**

With a general assortment of

**READY-MADE CLOTHING,**

To which they invite the attention of Merchants, the Ladies and all, and which they offer at LOW PRICES for CASH, or on Time to punctual customers at Wholesale or Retail.

B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON.

Aug. 27, 1855. 30-tf

## NEW STOCK OF Books and Stationery.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, embracing a great variety of

**SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL**

AND

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Together with a large and varied stock of

**Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, &c.**

Country Merchants and others are invited to call, as we offer the above stock on the best terms.

Oct. 8. E. J. HALE & SON.

## FALL OF 1855.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Fall and Winter Goods,

DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

Having determined to relinquish the HARDWARE TRADE, we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices for CASH.

Our friends who are behind hand in their payments, are earnestly requested to pay up.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 27, 1855. 30-tf

## BLANKS for sale at this Office

## HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR FALL & WINTER TRADE,

**1855.**

***NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!***

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving his usual assortment of the most approved styles of

**HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,**

LADIES' GAITERS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS,

and Children's Shoes of various descriptions.

—ALSO,—

TRAVELLING and PACKING TRUNKS, and CARPET BAGS, all of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Old customers and new ones are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

☞ First come, first served.

J. C. THOMSON, Old Stand,
Market Square.

Sept. 3, 1855. 38-tf

## FIFTY TONS GUANO.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall Stock of **GROCERIES**, embracing a large and general assortment in their line, which they offer to wholesale buyers at the lowest market rates for Cash, Country Produce, or on the usual credit to prompt paying customers.

ALSO,

Fifty Tons Best Peruvian Guano,

for Cash, at 3 cents per pound.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Aug. 27, 1855. 30-tf

## *To Merchants and Manufacturers of Tin-Ware.*

I HAVE on hand now, and shall keep a supply of Tin Plate, Block Tin, Iron Wire Rivets, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of plain and Japaned Tin Ware of my own Manufacture, at wholesale and retail.

C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 12, 1855. 82tf

## COUNCIL, RAY & CO.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE,

ARE now receiving their FALL STOCK of STAPLE and FANCY

### DRY GOODS,

In which may be found FOR THE LADIES:

Plain colrd, Plaid, White and Black DeLAINES; CASHMERES and MERINOS; Plain and Fig'd Fancy and Black SILKS; Cloth MANTLES and CLOAKS; Cloak CLOTH; SKIRTS and SKIRTING; Merino VESTS; BONNETS; EMBROIDERIES, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN:

Hats; Boots and Shoes; Vestings; Cassimeres; White, Black and Fancy Stocks and Cravats; Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

—ALSO.—

Linseys, Kerseys and Plains, Blankets, Brogans, Table Cloths and Covers, Allendale Sheetings, Children's Kid Gloves, Wool Socks and Comforts, Youths' and Boy's Clothing, English and Italian Crapes, Dimity, Embroidery Silks and Braids.

A good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS; GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c

Sept. 20. 37-tf

## TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS.

FOR the SECOND TIME this season, I have returned from the Northern Cities with one of the

***Largest, Cheapest and Most Fashionable***

STOCKS OF

## Ready-Made Clothing

ever exhibited in this place. Amongst which may be found

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Black, Brown and Blue Dress and Frock Coats from | $10 to | $25 |
| Various colors of Business Coats | 6 to | 10 |
| Cassimere and Melton Cloth " | 8 to | 10 |
| Light Fall Over " | 7 to | 14 |
| Black and Blue Bang-Up " | 12 to | 22 |
| Pilot and Beaver " | 7 to | 20 |
| Cloth and Pilot Talmas and Opera Cloaks | 9 to | 20 |
| Plain and Fancy Cassimere Pants | 3 to | 9 |
| Black French Doeskin " | 5 to | 9 |
| Silk Plush and Velvet Vests | 3 to | 8 |
| Cassimere and Cloth " | 2 to | 4 |
| Silks, Satins, &c. | 2 to | 6 |

And a very extensive assortment of

**Boy's and Servant's Clothing.**

Also, constantly on hand a great variety of

Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Cravats, Pocket Handk'fs, Kid Gloves, and other

**FURNISHING GOODS.**

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Fine Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Walking Canes, Silk and Gingham, Umbrellas, Looking Glasses,

IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS, and

**Fancy Goods,**

India Rubber Over-Coats, Leggins and Sandals, Oil-Cloth Coats, Pants and Jackets, &c.

Call and satisfy your wants, this being the only House of the kind in this place where a general assortment is kept, and almost every body can get suited.

GEORGE BRANDT,

South-side of Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.

Oct. 22, 1855. 46-tlJ

## VALUABLE LANDS

***ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.***

THE Lands and Plantations known as the Roane and Blue Banks Plantations, are offered for sale. These lands lie only 15 miles above Wilmington, on the Cape Fear River, and extend out to the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, and are of easy access to one of the best markets in the State of North Carolina. On the North side of the river, there are six hundred acres of the finest River Bottom Land in the State—about fifty acres of which are already cleared, and produce the finest sort of crops. One hundred acres more may be cleared, which is sufficiently elevated above the ordinary height of freshets to save the crops. The lands abound in Oak, Ash, and the finest kind of Cypress Timber.

On the South side of the River is situated the balance of the Lands, estimated at seven thousand five hundred acres, from which three fine settlements may be made. The upper portion, or Blue Banks, contains some two thousand acres or more—of which there are some one hundred and fifty acres now in cultivation, and is well adapted to corn, peas, potatoes and cotton. There is a large quantity of fine land yet to clear, the growth of which is pine, oak, hickory and dog-wood. South of this tract is the Roane Plantation, and adjoining the lowlands mentioned above, containing some two thousand four hundred acres, a small quantity of which is cleared, and considerable more yet to clear.

On this tract all the buildings and improvements are situated, consisting of a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Smoke-house, Corn-crib, Stables, and some fourteen negro houses, all of which are new and comfortable. There is a Turpentine Still and Fixtures, which will be sold with the land, if desired. There are also some eight tasks of Turpentine Boxes, some three tasks of which are old on the land.

The remainder of the lands lie adjoining this tract, and on Hood's Creek, containing some three thousand acres of unimproved Pine Lands, which would make a fine settlement, a portion of them being good farming lands, and on which several fine building lots could be had immediately on the Railroad, suitable for Summer Residences. Persons wishing to purchase such lands, will do well to call and examine the premises before making a location.

DAVID D. ALLEN,
JAS. H. PRITCHETT, } Assignees.

Oct. 13. 44-tf

## *Cape Fear Lands for sale.*

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb. 6, 1855. 78-tf

## W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House.

Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

## LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 6th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 10th day of July next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives; and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past session, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.

The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.

Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months, (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)

Board can be had at $8, per month.

One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., } 13tf
June 28, 1855. }

## KINGSBURY FOR SALE.

COL. King the present occupant, being desirous to close up his business, we offer those valuable premises for sale.

Kingsbury is situated at the terminus of the Fayetteville & Raleigh Plank Road, eleven miles from the former place, and within three miles of King's Landing on Cape Fear River. These premises offer more business conveniences and comforts for living, perhaps than any country seat in Cumberland. On them is a neat two-story family mansion, containing seven rooms—a fire place in each, with front and rear piazza and portico. Frame kitchen, sleeping apartments for servants, smoke house and dairy, with a prime well of water; and all handsomely enclosed. Also, on the premises are nine other frame buildings, with brick chimneys to each, and rooms sufficient to accommodate from fifty to sixty negroes; a frame Barn 50 by 60 feet, with stalls for forty horses, and room to hold 50 tons of forage; Carriage house, Store and Ware house; Water Grist Mill, two Cooper and two Blacksmith's Shops, Wheel Right Shop, Turpentine Sheds, &c.; all within convenient distance of the best Springs of Sandhill Water. All the buildings are new and have been erected within the last four or five years. To these valuable improvements we will add 1,500 acres of Pine Lands, and we will take $3,500 for the whole, which is $1000 less than the cost of the improvements. We have also, on the premises, and now in operation, a Steam Saw and Grist Mill, and Turpentine Distillery, which can be bought cheap.

If the right sort of a purchaser presents himself, and wishes a partner in his operations, we will furnish one with sufficient capital to conduct a profitable business.

To a Planter who has $14,000 to invest in real estate and wants the best Plantation on Cape Fear River, with a healthy country seat with all conveniences for living at hand, these premises would be a very desirable attachment to the Ashe Plantation, containing seven hundred acres of the best Cape Fear bottoms, and now in market. These two Estates are connected by a good Ferry Landing and are only three miles apart; and will be sold together or separate. For further particulars apply to T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., or the subscribers. J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7 34-tf

## STOP THE THIEF!

STOLEN from my Lot in Richmond County, on Sunday night last, my HORSE. Said horse was an iron-gray or brownish color: he had marks of gear on him, and his fore-top cut off very short: he was shod on the fore feet, walked fast, is a good trotter, and would pace: there was a white mark on his back, on the right side, about six or eight inches square; also, a small wart on the right side, a little below the white mark.

The horse was taken by a man calling himself John Campbell, who says he was raised in Pitt county, and has been in this neighborhood about two years: he is a Cooper by trade, and says he has worked in Turpentine all his life time: he is a little round-shouldered, has a stout body for a small man, and will not weigh as much as I stated, 145 or 150 pounds: has a very mean look, is very fond of negro company, and his conversation has a good deal of the negro mixed with it.

I will pay $50 for the delivery of the Horse, or $50 for the thief.

M. N. CAMPBELL.

Montpelier, Richmond county, N. C.

I will also reward any person for any information that will lead to the recovery of either. M. N. C.

Sep. 10, 1855. 36-tf

## Florida Land Agency.

THE undersigned has established an AGENCY in the town of Alligator, Columbia County, Florida, for the PURCHASE, SALE or LOCATION of LAND WARRANTS, the PURCHASE and SALE of LANDS generally, improved or unimproved.

The fact now being established that a Rail Road is to be constructed immediately, connecting the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, running through the entire length of this County, east and west; and in view of the great fertility of our soil, the unusually fine growth of pine timber on the land, the healthfulness of the climate, and the reasonable terms on which lands can now be obtained, there is perhaps no section of the Union which offers equal inducements to the emigrant from the other States.

Having had some experience in farming on the different kinds of land, and acquired a general knowledge of them throughout the County; and having acquired unusual facilities for pointing out such as are for sale, either of public or private lands, he feels very confident of making it the interest of all persons wishing information, or who may have determined to settle in Florida to call on him. WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

*References:*

Hon. E. C. Cabell,
Hon. A. E. Maxwell,
Hon. David S. Walker, State Reg., } Tallahassee, Fla.
Dr. S. C. Bruce, } Carthage, N. C.
H. C. McLean, Esq., }
Dr. Mallett, } Fayetteville, N. C.
Rev. Geo. McNeill, }
Messrs. W. M. Lawton & Co., Charleston, S. C.

June 27, 1855. 13-Y

## REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Brothers' Steam Boat Company is removed to the Huske Building, on Green street, next door to P. Taylor's.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't.

Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

## To Turpentine Distillers.

I HAVE on hand, and will continue to keep, SPIRIT BARRELS, made at Mr. A. McAllister's Shop. Those in need will please call.

J. S. BANKS.

June 14, 1855. 9-tf

## SHEMWELL HOUSE.

**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.**

*East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.*

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

## PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.

For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 30. 83-tf

## WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

## CROCKERY, CHINA.

**GLASS-WARE, &c.**

I AM now opening my FALL SUPPLIES, comprising a very **GENERAL ASSORTMENT** of every thing suitable for the Country and Town Trade.

My Stock has been carefully selected, in person, from the best manufacturers and in the best markets in the Country.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS may rely upon buying from me at prices which will save them all the *trouble and delay* of ordering from the North.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,

Dealer in Crockery, China and Glassware.

Aug. 22, 1855. 29-tf

## FALL SUPPLY.

## DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS.

**JAMES F. FOULKES,**

*Hay Street, near the Fayetteville Hotel,*

RESPECTFULLY asks the attention of his customers and friends to his LARGE and COMPLETE STOCK of

DRUGS,

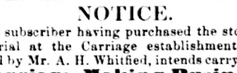
MEDICINES and CHEMICALS,

which he is now receiving, and is determined to sell at such low prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. It will be his aim to sell Medicines that can be depended upon. Give him a call before making your purchases.

Sept. 12, 1855. 37-tf

## STAGE LINE

***From Fayetteville to Salem.***



THE Proprietors take pleasure in informing the public, that they have commenced running their tri-weekly line of Stages, on the Plank Road, from Salem to Fayetteville. They have procured good Stock, new Coaches, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to render passengers comfortable.

A system of through-tickets with the contractors on the Wytheville and Reidsville Roads, for the convenience of passengers bound to Wytheville, Va., or the Piedmont Springs, in Stokes County, has also been posted. WHITE & STAFFORD

June 29, 1855. 24tf

## LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC

*For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.*

Wilmington, N. C., February 1.

Mr. W. H. Lippitt,—Dear Sir:—Without any suggestion or solicitation whatever on your part I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your Specific for the cure of Dysentery and kindred complaints. Having been for three years afflicted with a disease of this character, and employing the services of three of the best physicians in this place, with but slight advantage, I was induced to try your medicine, and after following the prescriptions and taking several bottles, am now perfectly restored. I believe your Specific to be a most excellent and valuable medicine, and feel no hesitation in recommending it to the public. So far from being a nostrum as too many of the popular medicines of the day are, I believe it to be superior for the cure of the disease indicated above, to any other known medicine.

I am truly yours, &c. M. BRYAN

Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail by

W. H. LIPPITT, Chemist and Druggist,

Wilmington, N. C.

Sold by S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist, Fayetteville, and by Druggists generally.

June 27. 13-6m

## LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

MANUFACTURED by the Subscribers, of different widths, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper-rivited, at New York prices.

LINES & HARRISS,

New Market, Randolph.

☞ The above kept for sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, March 30. 88-tf

## J. S. BANKS,

**Commission Merchant,**

**Fayetteville, N. C.**

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

## W. P. ELLIOTT,

*General Commission and Forwarding Merchant*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 19, 1854. 4tf

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock of material at the Carriage establishment formerly occupied by Mr. A. H. Whitfield, intends carrying on the

**Carriage-Making Business.**

He solicits a share of the liberal patronage bestowed upon carriage shops generally. He has now on hand some very

HANDSOME VEHICLES.

Which cannot be surpassed in the place for style of finish and durability, which he will sell as low as any work of the kind can be bought in the place.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

REPAIRING done in the best manner and on very reasonable terms.

Give him a call before buying elsewhere.

J. D. CALLAIS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3. 72-tf

## T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

## NOTICE.

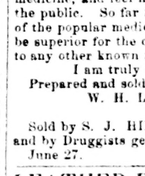
THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.

June 25, 1855. 12tf

## FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

*WARRANTED.*



THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order

**FRENCH BURR *MILL STONES,***

warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale

COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILL STONES,

BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER.

From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.

WILLIAM HOGG & SON,

S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts., opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.

May 29, 1855. 5-ypd

## R. M. ORRELL,

***AUCTIONEER***

AND

**Commission Merchant.**

April 9, 1855. 90-tf

## Sash, Blinds, &c.

THE Subscriber having become Agent for the sale of WINDOW SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes, will sell cheaper than has ever been sold in Fayetteville. Give me a call at my shop on Old Street.

He is prepared to execute all work in the Carpentering line, as he has several good workmen.

CHA'S F. ASKEW.

Jan'y 9, 1855. 56-y

## *Marble Factory.*

## By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

**Fayetteville, N. C.**

Jan'y 20, 1855. 64ypd

## JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

**COMMISSION**

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

***Wilmington, N. C.***

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67y

## TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.

J. & T WADDILL

June 26, 1855. 8tf

## ANDREW J. STEDMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.

April 10. 91-tf

## *Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.*

*An Abstract of the Second Annual REPORT of the President and Directors:*

Policies issued past year 524, whole number issued 1233, covering property amounting to $2,126,353 00
Policies cancelled and expired 851,635 66

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount now insured | $1,274,717 34 |
| Amount of Premium Notes | 316,333 36 |
| " " " expired & cancelled | 126,474 03 |
| " " " now on hand | $189,859 33 |
| Increase during last year | $61,275 07 |

Premium notes averaging 14 89-100 per cent. on the amount insured, the actual cost of Insurance during the year averaging less than ½ per cent.

RECEIPTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand last report | $772 89 | |
| " for Premiums received | 6,103 28 | |
| " for Policies, Surveys & transfers | 337 50 | |
| " for Rent | 75 00 | |
| | | $7,288 67 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash paid C. H. Sneed, fire loss | $850 00 | |
| " " Lot and balance Office building | 1,450 00 | |
| " " Salaries | 1,550 00 | |
| " " State Tax | 100 00 | |
| " " Contingent expenses | 375 62 | |
| " " Premiums returned | 20 65 | |
| | | $4,346 27 |
| Balance | | $2,937 40 |

To-wit:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash loaned out on Bond and Security, (on demand,) | $2,250 00 | |
| Cash in Bank and in hands of Agents | 687 40 | |
| | | $2,937 40 |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash on interest and in Bank, &c. | $2,937 40 |
| Rent due | 190 00 |
| Real Estate, paying 12 per cent. | 1,800 00 |
| | $4,927 40 |
| Premium Notes on hand | 189,859 33 |
| Amount Capital to meet any losses | $194,786 73 |

In conclusion, the President and Directors congratulate the members and the public on the very fortunate and successful operations of the Company the past year. We have met with no loss since 7th March, 1854, (Sneed's,)—unless it be the case of Stranglaus & Einston at Kinston, whose Store was blown up—*a very extraordinary case,*—it is still under investigation.

The following Directors were elected for next year:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, Chas. Benbow, Henry Lilly, Jas. Kyle, S. W. Tillinghast, S. T. Hawley, T. S. Lutterloh, Wm. McLaurin, N. A. Stedman, J. G. Shepherd, S. J. Hinsdale, D. A. Ray, J. D. Williams, A. A. McKethan, J. H. Cook, A. E. Hall, A. W. Steel, J. G. Cook; and R. F. Brown of Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.

*Executive Committee for next Quarter:*

Geo. McNeill, S. W. Tillinghast, Wm. McLaurin.

May 24, 1855. 4-Y

## J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

*Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.*

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

## Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

**4000** ACRES of valuable Farming and Turpentine LAND, with the Turpentine STILL, STORE HOUSE, GOODS, and STAND, known as BEATTY'S BRIDGE, in Bladen county, are offered for sale. The Store and Still will be sold either with or without the land; so that those who wish to engage in Mercantile operations or in distilling Turpentine will do well to apply soon to

BEATTY & BROTHER.

Beatty's Bridge, July 2. 14-tf

## GOLDSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.

REV. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.

DR. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

| | |
|---|---|
| Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session, | $50 00 |
| Tuition in Primary Department, | $10 00 |
| Collegiate Department, | $20 00 |

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.

Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

## A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

## TEACHER WANTED.

TO take charge of the Marlborough Female Academy for the ensuing year. The Teacher will receive the profits of the School, less three per cent. The School has heretofore paid from eight hundred to one thousand dollars each year. A Gentleman or Lady will be preferred: otherwise a Lady will be elected. Applications will be received till the first day of November, on which day the election will take place. Address

S. J. TOWNSEND,
Secy of Trustees

Bennettsville, S. C., Oct. 26. 48-

## ROBESON COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1855.

WHEREAS, at this Term, it was ordered by the Honor John W. Ellis, Judge presiding, that a Special Term of said Superior Court of Law and Equity be held, on the 3d Monday in December, A. D. 1855, being the 17th day of the month; this is therefore to notify all suitors, witnesses and others to appear at said Court to transact on the Civil Docket in said Court, which will be at the Court House in Lumberton on the 3d Monday in December next, as aforesaid. Witness, A. McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday in September, A. D. 1855.

A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

Oct. 25, 1855. 48-6tf

## A TEACHER WANTED,

TO take charge of the LYNCHES RIVER ACADEMY for the ensuing year, who is competent to prepare pure Students for College. One who has had some experience preferred. Best testimonials required. Application must be made before the first day of January next, to

DR. D. J. McRAE,
or E. SPARROW.

Lynchburg, Sumter Dist., S. C., Nov. 1

## SELECT SCHOOL.

**R. H. GRAVES, Principal.**

THIS School, located in Granville county, about 9 miles south of Clarksville, Va., and 3 miles south-west of Tynesville Depot, will be opened on the 15th of January, 1856.

The location has been selected with reference to healthfulness, and the high tone of moral and religious influence in the community.

Board will be provided in families of the highest respectability. The price of Board and Tuition per Session of 20 weeks, is $75, payable in advance. The number of Pupils limited.

The Principal having been engaged in teaching for the last 19 years of his life, and for the most part in connection with some of the best Institutions in the State, is of course known to some extent to the Institutions of the State. Circulars, containing terms, references and other particulars, may be had on application to the Principal, at Brassfield, Granville county, N. C.

Oct. 27. 48-

## 1535 ACRES OF LAND for Sale

IN ROBESON COUNTY,

2 miles from Randlesville P. O.

APPLY to the Subscriber, who lives on the premises. M. McARTHUR.

August 5. 34tf

## DESIRABLE LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale the Farm on which he now resides, consisting of Six Hundred Acres—One Hundred and Twenty-five Acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. There are on the premises a good new Dwelling and all necessary out houses; the water is good and the location healthy. It is situated in the lower end of Richmond County, two miles from Laurinburgh, where there is a flourishing Male School, and will not be far from the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road.

Persons wishing further information will please call on me on the premises, or address me at Laurinburgh, Richmond County, N. C.

DUNCAN McINTYRE.

Oct. 18. 44*tf

## $25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst. a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when barrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, has a wife there,—owner not known.—was bought when still from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, of Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county, where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove a wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.

Greensboro', Oct., 1855. 46*tf

## 600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Jan'y 27. 70tf

## *Clinton Female Institute,*

CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on the 2d Monday of September next.

For particulars, see Catalogue and Circular, or address L. C. Graves, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees

Clinton, July 16, 1855. 19tf

## MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, }

THE fourth session of this Institution will commence Monday, the 2d of July 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders.

The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

Tuition, $8, $12 and $16 per session of 21 weeks.
Board, wood and washing, $6 per month.
Pekin, Montgomery co., N. C., June 18, 1855. 41*tf

## NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

**WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.**

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch.

HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction. HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

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